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The Daily Commercial.

TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

☞On and after Monday, July 25, the terms of the Commercial will be 25 cts. a week by Carrier, and $10 a year.

Glorious News from Atlanta.

The country has the cheering news this morning that Atlanta will shortly be ours. The people are said to be moving out all their portable property. The newspapers, except the blatant Atlanta *Appeal*, have all gone farther South. That sheet is to remain till SHERMAN'S forces are right up to the gate of the city, and this, for the purpose of encouraging the (rebel) soldiers. Empty houses and bare walls are "to greet the Yankees." Well, so much the more room. "Empty houses are better than bad tenants."

A Mischievous Error Corrected.

A writer in the *Tribune* states of his own knowledge that the removal of Col. BOWMAN from the Superintendency at West Point was in no manner connected with General MCCLELLAN'S oration. Over six months ago the removal of Col. BOWMAN was determined on, and Gen. WRIGHT received official notification of his appointment as Superintendent at the Point. Gen. WRIGHT, however, continued with the army and succeeded Gen. SEDGWICK as commander of the Sixth Corps. It therefore became advisable to appoint some other officer as superintendent, and Gen. TOWER was so appointed, he being incapable of active service in the field, by reason of wounds received in the service of his country.

Bogus Dispatches.

The attempt to palm upon the country the story of Secretary Stanton's resignation, a day or two since, &c., was made by that oracle of the rebellion, the New York *World*. It is safe for persons who ever see that sheet, to set down its double leaded "special dispatches" as false, unless the statements therein are to be found in the columns of some respectable journal. We know positively that telegraph dispatches, so called, are manufactured in the *World* office. We have reasons to believe that the Government is fully informed as to the names and other details.

Good Indemnity.

On Friday evening last, says the St. Louis *Republican*, the Eureka Insurance Company of Pittsburgh was notified of a loss of $20,000 by the recent conflagration in our harbor. Yesterday the agent of the Company received the following dispatch:

PITTSBURGH, July 16, 1864.
To H. M. BLOSSOM; *Agent:*
Pay our losses as soon as adjusted.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

The Eureka is so widely and favorably known as to render any commendation of ours on account of this added and emphatic illustration of its promptness and reliability, a work of sheer supererogation.

Late Military Intelligence.

There was a fight of considerable magnitude on Johnston's Island, adjacent to Charleston Harbor, on Thursday of last week. A rebel battery was charged by a regiment which drove the rebels before them. Saturday following, the enemy reinforced, advanced on our men during a fog, but were thoroughly repulsed. Subsequently they advanced again. Our troops reserved their fire till the rebels were almost upon them, when with double shotted guns they opened with grape and canister, mowing down by the advancing columns by the score. The infantry also kept up an accurate and continuous fire with musketry, and at such short range that great havoc was made in five minutes from the time the rebels charged, their ranks opened on us with great fury, and the infantry took shelter. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, was only eighty-two, some of the wounded were only slightly injured.

The rebel raiders are not having an easy time in getting off with their plunder. At Snicker's Ferry our forces under Gen. Wright came up with the rebels under Early and Breckinridge, skirmishing with their rear guard, which was twenty-four hours behind the main force. When near Purcellville, south of Snicker's Gap, Duffie's cavalry captured eighty-two of their wagons. More fighting was had, when our troops succeed in reaching the Ferry.

Here they found the enemy in force, and Gen. Wright ordered several regiments across the stream, who maintained their position. He then commenced maneuvering, when Early received news from Lee and fearing a thrashing from Wright, packed up and left at double quick for Strasburg. Gen. Wright crossed the stream and proceeded a few miles toward Winchester, but learning to change his mind as to the direction the enemy had taken, he countermarched his forces in obedience to orders from General Averill. There are reports of the defeat of Early at Winchester, which must have taken place immediately after he slipped away from Gen. Wright.

Stragglers from the rebels come in constantly at Harper's Ferry, and at other points, who say that the raiders have had so many mishaps that the expedition has not paid very well.

Rumors of the capture and evacuation of Atlanta are removed. It is stated positively that the forces of Sherman occupied Decatur, Ga., on Monday last, thus cutting off the rebel communication to Macon.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says: Advices from the frontier state that Col. Thomas' column joined General Sully's forces, at Satan Lake, on July 1st. A message had been received from the Sioux demanding pay for the buffalo killed last year, and for all damages done by Sibley and Sully. They insist that roads shall not be laid out or travel permitted through their territory. "Upon these terms and no other," they say, "can we make peace with you. If they are rejected, the war will go on, and your white officers shall be made to eat the flesh of their soldiers if captured." The Sioux are certainly bent on a bloody war.

The *Missouri Democrat*, of the 19th inst., has a letter containing the following :—"The War Eagle on her downward trip from Council Bluffs was fired into by bushwhackers at Rocheport, Boone county, Mo. Before the boat arrived at Rocheport we heard of the bushwhackers having possession of that place and that they were determined to blockade the river. On our approach I saw one man on horseback riding past along Front street or Levee and turn a corner. In about three minutes after this the cry was, there are bushwhackers ashore—in a moment we received a volley from them, most of the shots, however, falling short. Some half a dozen, however, struck the boat, but were spent shots doing no damage. A passenger was struck by a ball, just passing through his coat. General Totten being on board with a guard of about fifteen men returned fire, but I do not know to what effect; one man was seen to fall from his horse, but do not know if from the effect of shot. About ten miles below we met the Minnehaha and Iatan, with troops for Glasgow and Lexington, consisting of Turner and Colonel Henky. Gen. Totten hailed the Minnehaha and ordered the officer in command to report to him on board the War Eagle. The result was, 150 men were ordered to saddle their horses immediately, and with instructions to land below the place and proceed to the rear, having a guide to show them the road, and to divert the fire of the bushwhackers from the boat."

SUFFERINGS OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS BY THE RAID.—Captain E. A. Paul, army correspondent of the New York *Times*, occupies a residence which was brought, by force of circumstances, within the lines of the rebels (variously estimated at from 500 to 55,000), during the late siege of Washington. The Johnnys did burn the house, but made free with its contents to a considerable extent, some of them arraying themselves in Captain Paul's good clothes. They also captured two game cocks which were on the premises, belonging to another newspaper correspondent—Mr. Henry, of the *Tribune*—and boiled and ate them. This conduct has incensed the correspondents of the press of that city to the last degree.

SEMMES' NEW IRON-CLAD.—A Toulon letter describes a new kind of portable iron-clad, with which experiments have been recently made there. It is said they are small and can be taken to pieces in a few hours, and divided into eighteen blocks, including the engine, so as to admit of transportation by rail. Probably a few well-directed shots from an enemy would save the crew the trouble of taking them apart after the action.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1864. NO. 267.

Late News Items.

Kentucky's quota in the new call will be about 20,000, which is about equal to the number of able-bodied male slaves in the State. Her quota will be filled without a draft, as all the darkies will either run away from their masters and enlist, or go in with their master's consent. The new call is hailed by loyal men as an omen of good in Kentucky, as it will virtually abolish slavery from one end of the State to the other.

A late letter from the Kanawha oil region says: Good territory has gone up out of reach of common people. The wells on Horse Neck are now producing more than one hundred and fifty barrels per day, and all of the Burning Springs region will not exceed that amount. There are any quantity of wells being bored, but no good ones completed. We are boring on territory that we think is good, lying between the Hughes river and Burning Springs, in Wirt county.

We have in our hands, it is said, upwards of 60,000 rebel prisoners.

Tupelo, the place where Gen. Smith whipped Forrest the other day, is on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, about sixty miles from Corinth.

The quota of Chio under the new call which is based on the revised enrollment, is 50,792, and is distributed to the several districts as follows:—

1st District	2 493
2d do	2,603
3d do	3,003
4th do	2,801
5th do	2,851
6th do	2,732
7th do	2,770
8th do	2,310
9th do	3,214
10th do	3,020
11th do	2,362
12th do	2,024
13th do	2,808
14th do	2,371
15th do	2,346
16th do	2,657
17th do	2,292
18th do	2,624
19th do	2,472
Total	50,792

The above quotas will be somewhat reduced by credits which are now being ascertained, and will be made public as soon as known. The statements accompanied by figures, which have recently appeared in several papers, relative to certain credits, are lucorrect, and consequently unauthorized.

The avidity with which the wool clip has been taken up all over the country, is an earnest of the faith of the dealers in future prices.

The St. Paul *Press* says that dealers are scouring the country in search of the valuable commodity, at from 55@60c. per pound.

The Sandusky *Register* mentions a grower who sold his clip of 6,500 pounds at $1 per pound. In Michigan the prices paid range from 58c.@$1 09.

The Springfield *Republican* states that Yung Wing, a young Chinese, who graduated some ten years since at Yale, has recently returned to this country with the rank of Mandarin, and a commission from the Imperial Government, empowering him to inspect and purchase machinery of various kinds, with the view of introducing into China the modern improvements in science and arts made by the Western nations, and especially our own. The Mandarin is at present the guest of Dr. McLean, of Springfield, and is spoken of in high terms as a man remarkably adapted to execute a commission so interesting and important, and which evidently marks an era in chinese history.

Samuel P. Huston, Esq., editor of the *Armstrong Democrat*, published at Kittanning, has been mustered into the service as First Lieutenant.

In the town of Lockport there is a very humane and sensible custom, that of pouring sixty thousand gallons of water upon the streets every morning, penetrating the earth to the depth of three inches.

A dispatch from Milwaukee states that a man named Karl Ricker, near that city, in the town of Greenfield, was struck dead by lightning on Monday morning, leaving a wife and children. A house was also struck near the city at the same time, occupied by a Mr. Dumsloy. The house and barn were destroyed. Telegraph poles in many places were badly shattered, but all are in working order now.

What is left of the wheat crop in Wisconsin, is very flourishing. Later products are doing well, and buckwheat is very promising. The State can feed herself and send considerable abroad. Grass is doing well.

Harriet Martineau's sister destroyed herself on the Derby day in England, by throwing herself under the wheels of an approaching railway train, and having a leg and an arm, which literally tore her to pieces. She was about thirty years old, in good circumstances, and the wife of a barrister.

A Washington letter writer says: "Our theatres are closed, the concert halls can hardly pay expenses, and business of every kind drags heavily. Indeed, Washington has seen its 'flush times,' for it is not probable that we shall ever have the Army of the Potomac here about us any more, and the lucrative sutler's trade will soon be located at Petersburg—then at Richmond."

At a meeting held at Keytesville, Chariton county, Mo., under order No. 107, last week, it was agreed among the farmers present that they would furnish horses for all those in the militia who were unable to procure horses for themselves. This is patriotic and sensible. It obviates the necessity for seizing horses to mount the militia, and shows that the farmers of Chariton are ready to contribute their part to the work of expelling bushwhackers from their county.

A rose tree, now in Glencove, Long Island, is described as decorated with some 9,500 buds and roses, hanging in bunches twenty to thirty each. It is one of the family of "*Rosa Rubifolia*;" its standard or trunk stands six feet in height, measuring five inches in diameter; the branches form an umbrella-shaped arch, and measure twelve and a half feet in diameter, or thirty-six feet around.

The St. Joe *Tribune* of the 16th inst. says: From passengers who came up by the railroad last night we learned that the troops moved on to Platte City, which they occupied with little resistance, and we fear that our apprehensions regarding it have been realized, and it has shared the fate of those ancient cities of old whose wickedness doomed them to destruction by fire. Foolish and deluded people! Their day of repentence has been extended for a long time, and they have been tenderly treated by our Government, and their hearts have been fully set in them to do evil. As is generally the case, we fear that while they have been gathering up the tares they have destroyed some wheat also. We believe there was a few Union men there, and for them we have regrets; for the men who have brought destruction upon themselves none. They have listened to the counsel of Thornton and his band of villains, who brought murder and robbery in place of protection to life and property. Let us banish such men from our midst, or a like fate will come upon us.

Greene Smith, Esq., son of the HON. Gerrit Smith, has joined the army before Petersburg. He holds the commission of Second Lieutenant in the 14th New York Artillery.

The Troy (N. Y.) *Whig*, remarks that the effect of the drought now prevailing in some portions of that State and the East, upon some of the crops remains to be seen. If they do not have rain soon, they will doubtless be injured. The effect upon meadows and second growth of grass is sad. But the hay now being gathered is worth much more than last year. Two loads now will go farther than three then. It seemed that cattle would not feed enough, the stocks were coarse, heavy and hollow. The quality now is superior, and the first dairymen say it is worth much more than the crop of last year. The effect of the drought upon other crops can be better told when they come to be harvested.

A letter from Havana says the yellow fever seems to increase; measures are being taken to use a discovery recently made, namely, to inoculate with *vomito negro*, which is said to produce the symptoms of yellow fever and to prevent it a la vacine.

One of the funniest circumstances connected with modern warfare, is the fact that fully three-fourths of the crew of the Austrian steam line-of-battle ship, which was going around so as to reach the Baltic Sea, were overcome with sea-sickness on the Bay of Biscay, and the vessel was left unmanageable. With the best skill they could command they got her into Lisbon to repair the extensive damage which had befallen her spars and rigging, which literally tore her to pieces. She was about thirty years old, in good circumstances, and the wife of a barrister.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE WORLD'S FORGERIES.

GEN. HUNTER AND HIS TROOPS.

PAY OF COLORED TROOPS.

Number and Location of Nation'l Banks

Dismissal of Officers.

PAY OF THE ARMY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The World's Dispatches Inventions.

The public should know that most of the sensational paragraphs which appear in the New York *World* as special dispatches from Washington, were never sent from here either by telegraph or mail, but were manufactured out of whole cloth in New York. This is the case with reference to all statements that have recently been published concerning Cabinet changes. The assertion in the *World* of Wednesday that Secretary Stanton had resigned or been removed, never had the slightest foundation in fact or in rumor. Everybody in Washington knew it to be utterly false, but people at a distance do not seem to be so well informed as to the mendaciousness of the *World*.

Gen. Hunter.

Gen. Hunter's request to be relieved has been refused, but the statement that the troops which had been detached from his command have been restored to it, in consequence of this request, and the accompanying complaints, is incorrect.

Pay of Colored Troops.

In the case of a colored man appointed hospital steward previous to January 1st, 1864, the Secretary of War has ordered that he be paid at the same rate as white persons holding the same situation were paid. The Attorney General has not yet promulgated any decision upon the case of the payment of negroes in the army as soldiers previous to that date, referred to him by Congress, but it is understood that he has it under advisement.

The Number of National Banks and Where they are.

The number of National Banks is now four hundred and eighty-seven. Of these, six are in Missouri; thirty-one in Illinois; twenty-eight in Indiana; sixteen in Iowa; thirteen in Wisconsin; thirteen in Michigan; seventy-nine in Ohio; seventy-one in Pennsylvania; ninety-four in New York; thirteen in New Jersey and ninety-six in New England.

Officers Dismissed.

Lieut. George W. Moore and Henry M'Manus, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, Penna. Vols., have been cashiered for drunkenness while on duty; and Captain Samuel Lloyd, of the One Hundred and Twenty-first, Penna, Regiment, is dismissed for disorderly conduct

Transmission of Certificates of Indebtedness.

Persons doing business with the Government should understand that certificates of indebtedness are now transmitted free from the Treasury by express. The adoption of this course of procedure is a blow at the middle men who made money by commissions on collections, &c.

Pay of the Army.

Arrangements are making for the payment of the army to July 1st. Many of the troops are four months in arrears. It is expected that Paymasters will proceed to the front with funds very soon after the Secretary of the Treasury has offered the new loan to the people.

THE NEW LOAN.

What Sec'y Fessenden Will Do.

REPORTS FROM SHERMAN.

Hooker Gains a Great Victory.

4,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 22, 1864.

The advertisement for the seven and three tenths loan, will appear on Monday or Tuesday of next week. No specific amount will be called for. The only limit being that fixed by law, which provides for the issue of two hundred millions. Subscriptions will be received for from fifty to five thousand dollars. The advertisement will be accompanied by a brief appeal to the people to come forward and help the government to carry on the war. In this paper the Secretary will set forth the exact condition of the finances that subscribers to the new loan may be advised of the precise value of their investments to themselves and the government.

The statement in the New York *Herald* and other journals, that it has not been decided whether to make these seven-thirty notes convertible into five or six per cent. bonds, is incorrect. There was never any doubt that the bonds in question would be at six per cent. interest, and it was decided, as we telegraphed three days ago, that they should be five-twenties running from August 1, 1867. The statement in New York papers that Secretary Fessenden has gone North, and to his home, is incorrect. He has not left the city, and will not do so for a week or ten days.

The Southern Atlantic blockading squadron reports the capture of two small blockade runners, with thirty bales of cotton, ten boxes of tobacco and one rebel emissary.

Fuller dispatches from Gen. Sherman were received by Government this morning. The fighting day before yesterday was done mainly by the corps under command of Gen. Hooker, who reports that he has taken four thousand prisoners. The enemy were beaten back with great slaughter at all points. There is now no doubt that Gen. Hood, who led the attacking force, has superceded Gen. Johnson.

Howard, the Proclamation Maker, and Semmes the Pirate.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

Great efforts are making here by the friends of Joseph Howard, Jr., the forger of the proclamation, to effect his release, or to bring him to trial.

Great demand has yet been made by our Government for the delivery of the pirate Semmes, but the situation of affairs is such that he will probably be surrendered, and if not a demand will be made upon the British Government.

The Overland Pacific Mail Contract will expire on the 20th of September. The service is still open to those who may desire to contract for its performance from the above date to June 30th, 1868.

The Subsistence Committee have received bids to supply 5,000 bbls. No. 2 flour at from $13,25 to $15,68 per bbl.

Indian Hostilities in Nebraska.

OMAHA, N. T., July 22.

A party of Indians attacked a train some twenty miles above Fort Kearney last night, and cut thirteen horses loose and run them off. A short fight ensued, and ten Indians were wounded, and nearly all the horses were recaptured. A large band of hostile Indians are reported in the vicinity of Plum Creek, and the women are leaving there for a place of greater safety.

Accident at Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, July 22.

An accident occurred on Goat Island this afternoon near the Biddle Stairs. A carriage containing the wife of Capt. Webster and wife of Capt. Hunt was precipitated over a precipice by the horses taking fright. Fortunately there was a lodging place some thirty feet down, which broke their fall. The ladies were lodged in trees. One of them was seriously injured, the other but slightly.

Arrest of a Copperhead Editor.

NEWARK, N. J., July 22.

E. M. Fuller, editor of the Newark *Evening Journal*, was arrested to-day on two charges. The first was for inciting to insurrection, and the second for discouraging enlistments. As provided for by section five of the enrollment Act, he was released on bail by United States Commissioner Morris, and giving bonds in the sum of $3000.

GOVERNMENT FACTORY BURNED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

The Government wagon factory of H. Simons took fire at eight o'clock this evening, and will probably be entirely consumed. It is the largest establishment of the kind in the country.

From New York.

THE LATE RAID.

The Numbers Accurately Given.

The Number Attacking Washington.

THE AMOUNT OF PLUNDER.

REBEL REPORTS FROM ATLANTA.

Gen. Johnston Superseded by Hood.

Sherman Cuts Communication With Montgomery.

Richmond Papers on the Prospect.

What Horace Greeley Thinks of the Prospect of Peace.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 22.

I have obtained the following information regarding the strength of the rebel force which recently invaded Maryland. I wish the public to understand that it is entirely reliable, for it comes from a source which cannot be disputed, and will finally settle all discussion on this subject. The force consisted of a division of cavalry and mounted infantry, and two small corps of infantry, all under chief command of Major-General Early. The cavalry force was under chief command of Major-General Robert Ransom and is composed as follows:—Imboden's brigade, 1,500 men; B. F. Johnson's brigade, 17,00 men; McCausland's brigade, 1,500 men; W. L. Jackson's brigade, 800 men, total, cavalry and mounted infantry, 5,500 men. The two corps of infantry are temporarily organized as follows: First corps, commanded by Major-General John C. Breckinridge, is composed of Echols' division, 4 briagdes, 4,500; Ramgur's division, 2 brigades, 3,000. Second Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Robt. Rhodes: Gordon's division, 3 brigades, 3,800; Rhodes' old division, 5 brigades, 5,100; total infantry, 16,400; total cavalry and mounted infantry, 5,500; grand total 21,900, with three batteries of artillery. Of this force three to four thousand were left South of the Potomac, at Lynchburg, Staunton, Gordonsville, Winchester and in the Gaps of the Blue Ridge. The total force which crossed the Potomac did not exceed 16,000 of all arms, including non-combatants of all kinds. The fighting strength with which they appeared in front of Washington did not exceed 12,000. I repeat, that no statement can be closer than this, unless taken from the morning reports of the rebel army.

I have a few late items from Richmond. General Johnston has been finally released from his command, and Lieutenant General Hood having been raised to rank of General. He assumed command on the 17th, and signalized his assumption of command by the assaults which Sherman so easily repulsed on the 20th.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 20th remarks, that affairs at Atlanta begin to wear a serious aspect. If Atlanta is to be defended a battle must be delivered within a very brief period. If the enemy is allowed to entrench, having the larger army, he will outflank General Hood, or compel him to fall back. The eyes of the country are anxiously turned to this quarter.

Richmond papers says that the number of horses obtained by them in Maryland, is from 5,000 to 7,000, cattle 2,000, and 800 prisoners. Sherman according to rebel telegrams from Atlanta of the 17th, had severed telegraphic and railroad communication with West Point and Montgomery, Alabama.

The peace sensation has been a prominent topic of discussion in this city for the past three days. There is no new developments. Col. Hay is at the Astor House to-night, and has been in consultation with Horace Greely to-day, considering the part taken by the latter in the late conference. His remark of to-day that the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems to be generally supposed, is regarded as quite significant.

From the Southwest.

Thornton's Guerrillas at Work.

THE LOYAL PEOPLE RALLYING.

The Indians on the Western Colorado Mail Route.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, July 22.

A dispatch was received here from Col. Ford, now at Liberty, Mo., saying the people in the country north and east of that place are joining Thornton, and his forces are increasing rapidly.

Ford has his troops well in hands, but his force is too small to effect much, and reinforcements are asked for.

Arms have been sent from here to St. Joseph and Kansas City, for the arming of the loyal men called out by Gen. Fisk.

A later dispatch from Ford, states that Thornton with 2,000 men is moving north; probably with the intention of striking the railroad.

Plattsburg and Marvia were in their possession last night. Ford left Liberty at 4 o'clock this a. m. in pursuit. Gen. Curtis has several armed boats patroling the Missouri River to prevent the rebels crossing. Peckler and Bands are reported to have 10,000 men in Southwest Missouri, threatening Fort Scott and our southern communications. It is believed that 5,000 of Price's men now in Missouri. These joined by Thorton's guerrilas and Pawpaws will make a formidable force.

A portion of our State militia is to be called out, and troops are now being concentrated for co operation.

Gen. Blunt is here awaiting orders.

The Indians are troublesome on the Western Colorado mail route. Rumors prevail of the capture of Larned & Post at Walnut Creek by them.

What Grant Thinks.

The End of the Rebellion at Hand.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A gentleman just from the front, says that Gen. Grant expressed the belief that the rebellion would die out in Virginia. He likewise said that the fate of the rebellion would then be settled in front of Richmond, and he declared that with one hundred thousand more men in our armies, the rebellion could be crushed in ten days.

The *Tribune's* Hilton Head correspondent gives an account of the fighting on John's Island. It was at first light on the 8th that the enemy were concentrating a pretty strong force against us. The Charleston troops remained on James' Island, and the reinforcements thrown against Gen. Hatch and Seymour on John's Island. As early as the 7th, Gen. Birney had been sent back to Florida, and the command of his brigade devolved upon Colonel Montgomery. On the morning of the 7th, Col. Davis of the 104th Penna. held the advance, and was supported by a section of the 30th New York artillery, Lieut. Wilpe. While the Colonel was standing on a little eminence with a glass in hand examining the enemy's position, he was fired upon by the rebels and a shell exploded in his right hand, tearing away all the fingers. The enemy soon advanced upon our pontoon, and attempted to cross a bridge from which we had removed a part of the plank. Lieut. Wiltz with guns double shotted opened upon them causing great slaughter. The action lasted about an hour. The enemy was driven back and the fighting for the day thus ended.

It became evident that the enemy was concentrating on John's Island, and Montgomery's brigade was ordered to reinforce our troops there. He reached the scene of action about midnight, on the 9th. He was ordered to relieve Col. Van Wick, of the 56th N. York, but the gallant Colonel sent back word that he was still able to hold his position. Montgomery's force was held in reserve. At early dawn the enemy came down upon our advance, and no doubt surprised the pickets and advance guard of the 104th Pennsylvania, Lt. Col. Hartman commanding. At any rate this old veteran regiment was forced to the rear, material as there is in the army, was driven from its position and sent to the rear. Colonel Montgomery threw in the 7th N. Y. colored troops, and repulsed the rebels. On saturday three attacks were repulsed.

The *Herald's* Hilton Head correspondent says the object of the expedition to John's Island being to withdraw troops from Savannah and other points, and being fully accomplished our forces were withdrawn, our losses, including that of the 1524 Penn'a, will not exceed 150, killed, wounded and missing. That of the rebels must have been over five hundred.

Fire in Mexico, N. Y.

OSWEGO, July 22.

The business portion of the village of Mexico, Oswego county, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. No estimate of the loss has yet been received. Well insured.

FROM ATLANTA.

BEGINNING OF THE END.

THE REBELS AGAIN REPULSED.

THE CITY BEING EMPTIED.

Its Capture Certain.

Empty Houses and Bare Walls for the Yankees.

FROM SHERMAN YESTERDAY.

NEW YORK, July 22.

Dispatches have been received by the Western Union Line, dated Atlanta, Ga., to-day. No official announcement of the capture or occupation of Atlanta had been received at this office up to this hour, 3:30 p. m.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, dated Washington, July 22, says:

General Sherman telegraphs that the enemy made another advance on his lines yesterday.

The Atlanta *Appeal*, of the 14th, says it will remain to cheer and encourage the soldiers until the enemy reaches the gates of the city. It also announces that all the newspapers, except it, have left Atlanta for the South, that the work of emptying the city of moveables goes quietly on, and then when the Yankees enter, they will find nothing but empty houses and bare walls to greet them.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 22.

The planing mill of Messrs. Gage & Safer was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is $25,000.

NO NEWS FROM ATLANTA.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—11 P. M.

Nothing has been received by the Government in relation to the fate of Atlanta.

The March of our Army in Georgia.

Destruction of Cotton Mills—Heavy Blows to the Rebels—Negroes Swarming, &c.

A letter dated Chattahoochie river, July 15, gives the following particulars incident to Sherman's advance:

Five cotton factories at Rossville, known also as Roswell's factories, were destroyed on the 12th by order of Gen. Sherman. They have been wholly employed by and run on rebel account for six months past, turning out a vast quantity of clothing and cloth for the army use. The e were some 300 operatives employed in each mill, making nearly a thousand or more hands engaged in this one place in the service of treason.

They made generally 3,500 yards of cloth daily, running 550 looms in each factory. The last day's product of the mill was captured, viz: about 3,500 yards of fabrics and other goods. A Frenchman who has been employed about the place, attempted to throw the egis of the French flag over the property to save it. The result was he came pretty near loosing his own neck. His whole pretense of ownership was an imposition of the boldest character. Major Tompkins, who was ordered to clear the place and destroy the mill, performed his duty in the most soldierly manner, giving the people all the time it was possible to save their household furniture in the tenement houses.

The wealthy families—and there were many living at Rosewell's—had run away several days before, leaving most of their valuable household goods behind. These the poor people pitched into and divided as well as they could. They claim that Georgia is the New England of the South, and that many of its fire-eaters even are now sad at the thought that it is out of the Union. They say that General Sherman has 175,000 men, and that the "niggers fight like devils." We were surprised to hear them speak so favorably of the colored soldiers, and more so when they declared that to the Union cause the horrible massacre of Fort Pillow was but a blessing in disguise. These Georgians talked plainly, and to the point, with evident sincerity.

THE GREATEST POWER.—General Banks is reported to have spoken as follows in a Fourth of July speech at New Orleans: "I confess, sir, that I believe the first duty of the people is to make such sacrifice on the field of battle as success may demand, and also that the settlement of our difficulties must proceed from the moral power of this country, which is greater and more efficacious than military power—the pen is mightier than the sword. This power will command the assent of the people of the country and the respect of all courts, either judicial or political, on the face of the earth."

IF we would have victory, says the Chicago *Journal*, let us have the 500,000 new recruits. If we would have emancipation, let us have the 500,000 new recruits. If we would have a vigorous prosecution of the war, let us have the 500,000 new recruits. If we would have the public debt diminished, let us have the 500,000 new recruits. If we would have the burthen of taxation lessened, let us have the 500,000 new recruits. If we would have an end of the depredations of rebel pirates on the sea, and of rebel jayhawkers on the land, let us have the 500,000 new recruits. If we would have an end of the war during the present year, let us have the 500,000 new recruits. If we would have peace and content throughout the land again, soon, let us have the 500,000 new recruits.

THE Louisville *Journal* declares that the rebels are greatly pleased with the nomination of Hon. Andrew Johnson for Vice President. This cannot be true, for the reason that the nomination does not please the *Journal*, which manages to endorse pretty much everything that does please the rebels.

OUR SECOND GREAT SCREW FLEET.

New Screw Steamships in Course of Construction—Their Immense Strength—American Naval Architecture—List of the Tonnage, Armament and Crew of the New Vessels—New Ideas.

It is not extensively known that there is now in course of construction, for our Government, one of the largest fleets of screw steamers of war, added to any navy at one time. It numbers over twenty immense vessels, some of them equal in tonnage and steam power to the great screw fleets of England and France, while their offensive attributes—that is, the quality and calibre of their guns—have no rival in the world. Their strength and resisting force may be imagined from the fact that their timbers are heavier and better braced than those of any yet built by us since Henry Eckford completed the Ohio.

When the Niagara, Wabash, Colorado, Roanoke, Minnesota and Merrimac were finished, European officers pronounced them the best vessels afloat. During her cruise in the Mediterranean, the Wabash was visited by connoisseurs in naval architecture, and the result of their inspection is told in the addition of fresh vessels, as the Mersey, to the English and other navies. The Grand Duke Constantine departed from his usual mode of honoring naval visitors, which is, not to go on board their ships, and spent some pleasant hours on the Wabash. Doubtless impelled to this course by her splendid appearance. The Niagara attracted no small degree of curiosity and admiration when watching at English ports, and subsequently proved, by steaming faster than the crack liner of the Royal navy, the Agamemnon, that huge and graceful proportions were not her only attributes. The tribute paid by the London *Times* to our naval constructors and engineers, when the account of the race was published, was more flattering to our national pride than the remarks on the Cherbourg fight were to the ability of British shipbuilders. It did not, however, induce us to add many more Niagaras to our navy list. They would, in times of peace, have proved too expensive, in proportion to their value. Every nation should have a few expedition ships, and we procured the screw fleet of 1853. But they were unfit for general service, and we have not had, until now, occasion to increase their number.

War, however, begets necessities, and we now find ourselves obliged to augment that portion of our national squadron which consists of large and formidable vessels. The new screw fleet, which is now well advanced toward completion, will be an addition to our naval marine, of which we may be justly proud. Most of the vessels coming in will be launched from the Government navy yards, in which expensive, but never imperfect men-of-war are built.

A few days before the adjournment of Congress, the Secretary of War, in reply to a document forwarded from that body, sent a communication giving the number, and an estimate of the cost, of the new class of steamers belonging to the Government as will be suitable for employment in carrying the mails. In doing so he furnished the names of our new screw fleet, and with some interesting particulars. As the public could hardly have known that the vessels alluded to by the Secretary are the finest ships in the service, we supplied their names in full, together with a brief tabular statement of their guns, &c. They are as follows:

Name.	Tons.	Officers and Guns.	Men about
Pomponoosuc	3,200	14	600
Neshaming	3,200	10	500
Ammanoosuc	3,200	10	500
Tallahoosa	3,200	8	450
Idaho	2,500	8	450
Keywaydin	2,200	20	500
Sheperdstown	2,200	20	500
Minnetonka	2,200	20	500
Antietam	2,200	20	500
Piscataqua	2,200	20	500
Ontario	2,200	20	500
Java	2,200	20	500
Hasala	2,200	8	400
Mosholu	2,200	8	400
Neosho	2,200	8	400
Contocook	2,200	8	400
Willamette	2,200	8	400
Tacautee	2,200	8	400
Waitagua	2,200	8	400
Pushmata	2,200	8	400
Wannadossett	2,200	8	400
Manitou	2,200	8	400

Nearly 10,000 men, as nearly as can be estimated at present, will be required to keep all these vessels in commission. Should they be required to carry the mails, there is no reason why they should not be efficiently detailed for that purpose. Such service would become very popular with officers and men, might add a few thousand more emigrants to our navy. While passengers wishing to cross the Atlantic in a United States ship need not fear privateers. It would not be easy for an American to imagine a pleasanter thing than the first-class guerriere, for instance, entering Liverpool, the Union Jack and the Star Spangled Banner aloft, and the United States mail below.

THE Democratic papers complain that they do not enjoy freedom of the Press. Can it be possible they have been holding back, from apprehension, anything in the way of abuse and mendacity beyond what they have already stated?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of ANDERSON & PHILLIPS was this day dissolved by mutual consent, Ormsby Phillips retiring.

WM. J. ANDERSON,
ORMSBY PHILLIPS.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1864.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have this day associated with me HENRY A. FIFE, in the foundry business, which will be carried on in its various branches, at 157 Water street, under the firm and style of WM. J. ANDERSON & CO.

WM. J. ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1864. jy23-1w

NORTH AMERICAN OIL CO. AND ALLEGHENY VALLEY, CONNELLSVILLE and BELLEVILLE RAILROAD STOCKS FOR SALE.

Also, Connellsville Railroad 1st Mortage Bonds, Coupons due August 1st, and Allegheny County Bounty Bonds.

WANTED—Pitt Township Bounty Bonds; Allegheny County compromise Bonds.

Special attention given to the purchase or sale exclusively on commission of Stocks Bonds and Real Estate.

S. S. BRYAN.

Broker and Insurance Agent, 40 Market street. jy23

GREAT BARGAINS IN

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

Great Bargains in

SUMMER SHAWLS

Great Bargains in

SACQUES, CIRCULARS, &c.

Great Bargains in

SUN UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.

at

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

jy15 59 Market street.

EXEMPTED FROM THE DRAFT.—In accordance with orders, I publish the following list of persons exempted from draft by the Board of Enrollment in this district to this date, with the reasons of their exemption:

Commutation.
John M. Benfield, Versailles.
William Dowling, Wilkins.
John S. Cosgrave, Peebles.
Andrew M'Clelland, Chartiers.
Robert Campbell, Temperanceville.
Thomas Jackson, Third Ward.

Aliens.
David Howell, Eighth Ward.

O. HERON FOSTER,
Captain, and Provost Marshal 22d District, Pa.
jy23-1td&w

DAYS OF '63.

A POEM,

By a lady of Philadelphia.

Published and Sold exclusively for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

The POEM speaks for itself, and will pay for the reading. The purchaser, while getting near the full worth of his money, is helping on the worthy cause of helping our sick and wounded soldiers.

Price, 50 cents. For sale by

HENRY MINER,
DAVIS, CLARK & CO.,
W. S. HAVEN.

jy22-3t

SUMMER GOODS

SELLING CHEAP AT

77 and 79 Market street.

Bargains in Summer Gloves and Cotton Stockings. Old goods at less than New York cost.

Bargains in Handkerchiefs. In plain borders and hem stitched, bought long ago and not advanced.

In Men's Linen Handkerchiefs we have some job

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr Porah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
For Vice-President:
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.
JAMES K. MOORHEAD,

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?
TUESDAY, AUGUST 2d, 1864.

The Niagara Falls Conference.

We do not remember another instance when negotiations pretending to have grave results in view, were commenced and ended within so short a time as those at Niagara Falls, whereat Mr. HORACE GREELEY was the medium on the one side and COLORADO JEWETT on the other. As a performance we think it has in no respect a parrallel, and a repetition is not likely to take place for some time to come.

Some months ago Mr. JEWETT, who is suspected of a degree of mental unsoundness, made himself conspicuous by undertaking to induce the French Emperor to interfere in the affairs of this country. In this he failed. Mr. GREELEY was in some way mixed up with him, though we never understood that he endorsed all that Mr. JEWETT said or did. This Niagara Falls affair seems to have been simply chapter second, the unwritten part of which would, we presume, disclose the fact that Mr. JEWETT induced the rebels, who, on account of the desperate state of the rebellion, were ready to do almost anything, to come to our border; that Mr. GREELEY was induced to procure some sort of authority to act and to be on hand as a medium, and that in this way the thing came about, the rebels all the while having an eye to the manufacturing of a plank for the Democracy, against the time the Chicago Convention should meet.

In the foreground stands Mr. GEORGE N. SAUNDERS, hat in hand, meekly asking for Messrs. HOLCOMB and CLAY permission to visit Washington, and permission for himself to go too. Messrs. HOLCOMB and CLAY next come forward and say, in reply to Mr. GREELEY, that while they are not precisely Commissioners or anything else by authority, they would, nevertheless, like to go to Washington, and thence to Richmond, and that they would like to have Mr. SAUNDERS go along. Mr. LINCOLN then appears, and, addressing himself to nobody in particular, but everybody in general, makes, in the briefest and clearest language possible, the declaration that "any proposition which embraces the "restoration of peace, the integrity of the "whole Union, and the abandonment of "slavery, and which comes by and with "an authority that can control the armies "now at war against the United States "will be received and considered by the "Executive Government of the United "States, and will be met by liberal terms, "on substantial and collateral points; and "the bearer or bearers thereof shall have "safe conduct both ways." Thereupon Messrs. HOLCOMB and CLAY flare up, in dulge in a lengthy tirade, which, we presume, will hereafter serve as the text for the Democracy, and then retire wholly from the stage, taking Mr. GEORGE N. SAUNDERS with them.

This is the length, breath and upshot of the whole matter. It proves just two things: First, the rebels have come down from their former defiant position and want peace. Second, they have found out how they can obtain it.

Never had men so good or so many reasons for desiring peace as the rebels at this time. They know the rebellion is about to collapse, and that the day is at hand when they will be struggling amid the wreck scattered over the surface. Their last desperate effort is in the last stages of failure, and they are incapable of making another. Their resources are exhausted and the spirit of the people is broken. They have no future. There is neither hope nor prospect for them in any possible contingency. Their case does not admit of a doubt. Aside from the military prospect, the temper of the loyal people is wholly opposed to any peace, or the thought of peace, which does not at the outset contemplate the restoration of Federal authority over the whole country, and the removal of slavery, as the cause of the rebellion. This is their settled will, and they have the ability to enforce it, and they will do it.

Mr. LINCOLN has spoken well, and placed himself in close sympathy with the loyal people of the Nation and the enlightened opinion of christendom.

Peace the Nation ardently desires, and it will fight on until it is obtained—not, however, through terms less than of unqualified submission. Whenever the rebels are prepared to come again, they will have derived one advantage from the present undertaking, for they have learned how to come.

The "Post" Again.

The Pittsburgh *Post* at length asserts that both Mr. LINCOLN and JEFF. DAVIS are "wrong," but that the former is the worst of the two. Of course we did not expect our neighbor to say in so many words that JEFF. DAVIS is "right"—he is too shrewd for that; but the public cannot help believing that he is in full sympathy with the arch traitor and his crew. Although the columns of the *Post* are almost constantly filled with vulgar abuse of Mr. LINCOLN, scarcely one word is discovered against JEFF. DAVIS. Its efforts have been all and are to weaken the confidence of the people in their government and bring it into disrepute. Since the last call for troops the *Post* has not offered one word of encouragement to the people, neither has it urged the necessity of raising the men required; but on the contrary the call has been bitterly assailed, the President vilely abused and the people discouraged.

The *Post* displays some cunning in its declaration that both LINCOLN and DAVIS are wrong. We understand it to mean that both being wrong, the war should stop. There being then no opposition to the rebellion, the rebellion would, therefore, become a success, and the Southern Confederacy be established, and this is precisely what the *Post* desires to accomplish.

When the *Post* manifests a disposition to see the rebellion put down no matter what peculiar interests fall with it, the people will begin, probably, to have some faith in its professed love for the Constitution.

At a recent meeting of the Holston, Tenn., Methodist Conference it was developed that within the bounds of the conference there are still one hundred and fifteen loyal preachers.

"LET the draft proceed, but if the government permits those States in arrears to escape filling their quotas to the last man, if Pennsylvania is allowed to leave her number unfilled, then we hope the Western States will, in plain and unmistakable terms, notify the government that they will no longer bear the unequal burden."—*Chicago Post.*

We have noticed with much regret the growing disposition in some parts of the North-west, to create sectional jealously and institute comparisons not justified by the facts. We say with the *Post*, "if Pennsylvania is allowed to leave her number unfilled" it would be a disgrace; but we are equally clear in the conviction, should Illinois refuse to furnish her quota of men, that State would be unworthy of a good government. It is easy to suggest consequences and contingencies not likely to happen.

The Chicago Press appear to regard it as a part of its mission to spread throughout the Northwest the feeling of dissatisfaction toward the Eastern and Middle States, just as though those States were guilty of some disloyal purpose. The West has responded nobly to the calls of the Government for men. Perhaps some of the States in the Northwest have outstripped some of the Eastern and Middle States in this respect. But some things have been done by the seaboard States not in the power of the West to do. Not the least important has been the furnishing of the money to carry on the war. The public debt is held very largely in those States against which the unnatural attempt is made to create distrust.

Pennsylvania has lately come in for a good deal of abuse and misrepresentation. She can stand it, and do her whole duty. We hope Illinois and the Northwest generally will not shirk nor on any pretense fail to respond to the call for men. Of her not much towards furnishing financial aid can be expected, although the Government buys freely and pays liberally for whatever she produces. But she sends her sons liberally, and she ought to be content to reap the honors thus earned without wishing to detract from other States which do as much if not more.

RECRUITING IN THE INSURGENT STATES.—Georgia and Alabama now present inviting fields for the most advantageous recruitment. By the exercise of diligence and sagacity, a force of blacks may be raised in these two states, in a few months, sufficient to bind them over to keep the peace, after Sherman has settled accounts with Johnston. Robert E. Toomb's mythical roll-call, under the shadow of Bunker Hill, might be changed into a veritable roll-call of freedmen on his own plantation, and the erratic disciple of slavery discharge his two vehement periods at the elite of his former slaves, whose leading Southern disunionists may be similarly influenced, and receive the commiseration of those whom they had trodden under foot, while throughout the length and breadth of the ruffianly Confederacy, black men rally with bayonets fixed, to defend "Liberty and Union" from the strokes of the white assassins, intent upon destroying both!

A NOVEL WAY OF IMPARTING INFORMATION.—A correspondent writes: A novel mode of giving light to benighted rebels on the subject of the President's amnesty has recently been tried with success along our lines. A common boy's kite is sent skyward and rebelward whenever the wind is favorable, having two strings, one strong and the other weak. The particularly weak spot in the weak string a bundle of the printed promises of the amnesty is fastened. When the kite is high enough and soaring far within the rebel lines, the stout string is slackened and all the strain is brought upon the weak. Instantly the cold parts at the tender spot, and the proclamations, "thick as autumnal leaves which strew the streams in Valambrosia," shower gently o'er hill and plain and forest-top, where the rebels can pick them up. Is not that a brilliant thing, and worthy of universal Yankee ingenuity?

A Brave Girl.

Among the incidents of the guerrilla raids in Missouri, the following is told by the Laclede *Unionist*:—"On Friday evening, 8th instant, about two o'clock, two bushwhackers entered the house of Wm. Hinkle, two miles South of this place, the family except Miss Hattie Hinkle, being from home.

"They had made many threats, and showed Miss Hinkle a deadly embrace, as the thought some twenty or more of the best citizens of this section, all to be slaughtered.

"The poor girl, on their arrival, she came to her father's premises, when she laid the paper down. They then demanded their dinner. She refused. They drew a revolver and threatened her life, but she still refused, stating that she would suffer death before she would cook for men who contemplated the murder of her father. They stated they had a company nearby, and threatened death if she attempted to report them. Having failed to intimidate her, they left, swearing that they would kill Mr. Weatherly, another citizen, before night.

"Miss Hattie contrived to send word to her father and Mr. Weatherly, and came in person to town to notify the people of the presence of those outlaws, for protection. The people of this place should and do feel under many obligations.

"On the following night Mr. Hinkle and his family abandoned their house, which was entered by these knights of the rush, and the furniture and bedding, with wearing apparel, were thrown into a confused mass upon the floor, and the mirror stamped to pieces."

TRUTH FITLY SPOKEN.—The New York *Evening Post*, in reviewing the "History of the Rebellion," by Joshua R. Giddings, says: Mr Giddings was one of the earliest to feel the penalty of his humanitarian views. And it is well for his reputation and usefulness, well for the country and for humanity, that Providence gave us in this man one whose political sagacity and moral purity were proof to the fire of the most corrupting power of slavery. Forth's axe-holder's parlor, like the grave, received no Northern man till he was dead to Northern ideas; and still, like the grave, it would give none that it received back to life again, unless the Irishism may be allowed; he lived till he died. Many others in the same cause have done the same, but it is not too much to say that he was one of their most brilliant exponents. The men who failed to seduce undertook to bully—to bully individuals; failing to do this they have melted the weapons of private assassination and mobs, and finally erected the pomp and mockery of the public battle-field to bully the nation. But the attempt is made all too late. The chains that bound our court-houses and the fetters which held the slave to his task, turned into bayonets that the Northern white man may repel the aggressions of slavery, and that the negro may fight his way to freedom.

AN OIL LAKE IN TRINIDAD.—The London *Times* says: "There is in Trinidad, only a mile from the coast, a basin of ninety-nine acres, filled with asphalt, yielding seventy gallons of crude oil per ton. There are also springs of asphaltic oil in the neighborhood, and large pitch banks off the shore. It is estimated that the lake is capable of producing three hundred million gallons of oil, and that three gallons are considered equal to a ton of coal. The Trinidad *Colonist* publishes a *memoire* by Mr Stolinmeyer, of Spain, proposing the use of this liquid fuel for the navy of that nation, and he states that he has been, at various times, for these three years, suggesting this employment of a distillate from the pitch lake of Trinidad. To oil a ship would be a work of a tenth of the time it takes to coal her, it pipes were employed, and the oil would not take up over a fourth of the space occupied by coals. He recommends that the asphaltic deposit be applied to the burning mass, but gutenplates, eventually, to get a handier boiler, the liquid fuel to be supplied as fast as it can be burned in the flame. Of course, the North American oil springs are another source of supply."

A PERILOUS FEAT.—The Oil City *Register* describes a feat performed by Professor J. R. Allen, on the 4th of July. The *Register* states that Allen, who is not a professional gymnast, crossed the Allegheny river on a slack rope, an inch rope, suspended on a pole at each side of the river, the rope being eighty feet high and one thousand long, and not guyed in any manner except by the wire of the ferry boat. The professors apparatus is described as consisting of a flag-staff set into the end of a piece of ordinary new gas pipe, surmounted by an eight foot flag. This staff was fastened to his feet above and also feet below the wire. To the lower end of this was a balance weight of seven and three-quarter pounds. This staff was run upon the top of the wire by means of a pulley which not fastened in any way to the wire. The professor walked over, the *Register* says, by pressing against this apparatus with his balance pole.

MASSACHUSETTS, in account current with the United States, was probably slightly ahead on all call for men on the first of July. She has placed over 62,000 men in the army and navy, for which she has received or will obtain credit. We understand that Illinois claims to be ahead some thirty thousand men, which credit she claims on the last call,

General Intelligence.

The New York *World* charges that a wholesale system of letter opening and letter robbing is carried on in the Postoffice under the direction of the Administration. Where the good name of so many faithful officers is involved, this becomes a libel which will undoubtedly be attended to by somebody. The *World* seems to have more of the "Freedom of the Press" spirit than journals of smaller influence for evil would dare exercise. Calumny too often repeated comes to be believed.

An officer who belonged to Hunter's army on the late raid in Virginia, tells the Wheeling *Intelligencer* that on the return of the expedition the men led their horses corn from their hands, and there was not a blade of grass to be found. Some of the men ate common candles with greediness, others dug up roots and plucked buds from trees.

The millkmen of Albany have raised their price to eight cents, in consequence of the scarcity of water.

Prof. Loomis, of Yale College, communicates a table to the New Haven *Palladium*, showing the days in every year since 1788, on which the mercury rose about 95 degrees. From this table it appears that Sunday, 19th ult., was the hottest day experienced in New Haven for the eighty-five years covered by the record, the thermometer on that day marking 102 degrees in the shade. Only on five other days of that period did the heat reach 100 degrees, viz: July 8, 1781, 100 degrees; July 2, 1798, 101 degrees; July 3, 1798, 101 degrees; July 7, 1800, 100½.

A lady in Boston has just had extracted from the end of her right thumb the fragment of a needle, which was accidentally broken off in her hip about twenty-eight years ago.

"The man who raised a cabbage-head has done more good than all the metaphysics in the world," said a stump orator at a meeting. "Then," replied a wag, "your mother ought to have the premium."

In Douglass, N. H., there is a widow lady, seventy-four years old, who sawed and split five cords of seasoned wood in the course of last winter and spring. This old lady is in good circumstances, not compelled to labor, but cut said wood to benefit her health. When she first commenced, her limbs were so stiff that she could not lift her feet without assistance from her hands; but by degrees, in sawing and splitting the wood, she entirely regained the use of her limbs and materially improved her health.

The rebel papers teem with appeals for food and clothing for their soldiers in the field. They are in particular want of potatoes, onions, squashes, and other vegetables.

Two children belonging to a poor woman resident at Chestnut Hill Philadelphia, were bitten a few days since by a mad dog. The attending physician, it is said, had them placed in a dark room and deprived of the use of water. The dreadful disease, however, soon developed itself, and although every effort was made in that behalf the children died in great agony. The dog also bit a valuable horse at the same time; the disease soon presented itself and the animal died. The dog was killed.

On Wednesday a large four and aft schooner was seen on fire off the Highlands, near Sandy Hook, N. Y., and a French war steamer, bound in, went to her assistance.

On Wednesday night, the residents of Manayunk, were thrown into a state of great excitement, owing to a destructive conflagration on the north side of the town. The paper works of Messrs. Nixon & Co., was discovered to be on fire, and the flames belched forth from the roof and windows with tremendous fury. The fire raged fiercely till the buildings were totally consumed. At one time it was feared that other property might suffer, but through the indefatigable exertions of the firemen both of Manayunk and Philadelphia, further disaster was averted. The loss to the proprietors of the paper mill cannot be less than $150,000.

Professor D'Arrest, of the Royal Danish Observatory, announces that a nebula discovered by Mr. Tuttle, of Cambridge, U. S. A., in February 1859, is variable in magnitude. When last observed with the telescope it was barely visible. He states this nebula to be the third in which singular fluctuations have been detected. The other two are the observed by M. Mind and Tampel, some years since.

It has sometimes been said of depreciated currency that it will hold out as long as rags and lamp-black are in sufficient supply. The rebel currency seems to be suffering from a still more remarkable difficulty than the lack of raw material for the paper issue. A correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* defends Mr. Memminger, the rebel secretary of the Treasury, from the charge of this failure, on the ground that although there are five millions in the treasury, there is no one to count it, the clerks having all been conscripted.

Jeff Davis has quite as much trouble with the Governors of North Carolina and Georgia as Mr. Lincoln does with the Governor of New York. Governor Brown of North Carolina is charged with Northern sympathies, as His Excellency of New York is with Southern. Would it not be a good idea to make an exchange?

The Richmond *Dispatch* calls the plating of the sides of the Kearsarge with chains, taking a "fool advantage," which would not have been allowed in the days of "chivalry." Modern chivalry uses its chains for the necks and limbs of human beings.

The smallest pony in the world is owned by John S. Rarey, of Ohio. It is only 20 inches high, and weighs only 21 pounds. Its mother, which was brought from the Shetland Isles by Rarey, weighs only 75 pounds.

A New Jersey paper says the crop of peaches in that State will be the largest ever raised. One man in Ocean county proposes to send to market two hundred and twenty-five thousand baskets from his farm.

An incensed female, who bit off the end of her husband's nose in Chicago last week, declared that he was the "sweetest morsel she ever tasted." Doubtless she had previously called him her "honey."

Speaking of the camp meeting at Marion, a correspondent of the New Bedford *Mercury* says: "On the whole it has been a success, though no conversions have been reported as far as I could learn."

In a single town of Cashmere, 70,000 souls are engaged in making the famous shawls.

The *National Intelligencer* calls the Shenandoah "Valley of National humiliation."

The Constantinople correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says: If the project of a railway from the seaboard of Syria, through Aleppo to the Euphrates, is actually carried out, what a vast field for the culture of cotton soil will be opened! Turkey only needs some good roads or railroads, to render her what Asia Minor once was—the garden of the wide of Central Asia, and even for much of the West. Grain, wool and cotton are the great staples of that part of Turkey, and the amount, with such facilities for transportation, would be almost incalculable.

General Sandford, of the New York Militia, has issued another order, in which he sets forth that, according to the enrolment law, men in the service of the United States are not subject to draft. All Militia regiments included in the recent orders are ordered to march at once or be disbanded, and the officers who refuse or neglect to issue the requisite orders are to be placed under arrest for trial by court-martial.

A correspondent gives an account of the heroic fortitude of a young boy who was wounded in a recent charge in Grant's army. He was in hospital at Washington. Through each heel, between the tendons and the bone, there was a gunshot wound, and both were full of maggots, which had been at work upon them for days. The surgeons had cut away a pound of flesh and muscle; this was also full of maggots. Turpentine was used to kill the maggots, yet the brave little fellow bore the intense pain like a martyr, and when asked if he did not suffer, said, "Yes, I suffer very much, but I am willing to be torn piecemeal, joint by joint, while living, for my country and for liberty."

A Congregational church in Harpswell, Me., built in the year 1759, before the town was organized, is still standing, the heavy frame still as sound apparently as when put up. It is now used as the town house, the body pews having been taken out.

The trustees of Princeton College propose to establish a School of Applied Science in connection with that institution, but a fund of $100,000 is required. Subscriptions are solicited.

The Long Island (N. Y.) Historical Society are contemplating the erection of a fire-proof structure in which to hold their meetings and preserve the many precious relics now in their possession.

A writer in the Savanah *Republican*, signing himself "Daniel," considers the prediction in the eleventh and twelfth chapters of the Book of Daniel as applying to the present civil war in this country. The overthrow of McClellan before Richmond is described in the thirteenth and fourteenth verses of the eleventh chapter; then comes the taking possession of the island and city of Charleston, and the future history of this country is to be expected about the first of September. The "thousand three hundred and five and thirty days" to the "end of these wonders," reckoned from the 12th of April, 1861, when Fort Sumter was taken, he makes to end with that time. A more correct computation of the figures would have shown "Daniel" that the 2,300 days or years mentioned in the 1,335th day from the bombardment of Sumter.

The *Round Table* a literary journal of considerable merit has been suspended, its proprietors giving as a reason that they "cannot feel it to be their duty to carry their enterprize into so dubious a future. The calamity is not so great as it might have been if greater care had been evinced by the proprietors in an effort to preserve as much consistency as they practiced independence in their good looking weekly.

Parson Brownlow writing from Chattanooga, July 11th, says: The proper spirit prevails in upper East Tennessee among the people, and they will not be carried astray by a few Copperhead leaders who are still troubled about the nigger. Our people have suffered enough on account of the nigger, and they will, when opportunity offers, rid themselves of the evil. The people at length realize that the nigger is the rebellion, and the rebellion is the nigger, and to get rid of the one they must wipe out the other.

THE PULPIT.

THE NATION'S SEED-TIME OF TEARS, AND HARVEST OF JOY.

A SERMON

PREACHED BY REV. W. T. WYLIE,

Before the Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, Allegheny, July 3d, 1864.

They that sow in tears shall reap in joy.—PSALM CXXVI, 5.

As you pass along the highways of the country, at this season, your eyes rest on waving fields of ripening grain, which tell that the harvest is at hand. Here and there the first sheaves have been gathered, and stand as an earnest of the full ingathering soon to be realized.

This harvest is not the hope of the husbandman alone—all look to it with hope and joy, that it may furnish "Seed to the sower, and bread to the eater." Closely connected with the harvest, in the relation of cause and effect though remote in time, is the period of sowing. How different was that from this. What toil and care were required as the farmer prepared the ground with fire and axe, tore it up with ploughshare and harrow, and crushed it with the heavy roller in order that it might be fitted to receive the precious seed. With what fear and anxiety did he cast the seed into the dark furrow, while Hope pointed his eye upward to a watchful providence, and forward and onward to a harvest time, whose return should be "Thirty, sixty, or an hundred fold." God has ordered thus, that a seed time of tears should precede a harvest of joy. The lesson of his word to-day is in harmony with the voice of his works, and teaches us a great truth, equally applicable to our personal condition and to our national state. To-day let us study these words: "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy," as they bring before us "The joyful harvest which God is preparing for us in our tearful seeding.

First—Consider our seeding time. It is a time of War; and it is truly a time of tears. Travel along the immediate pathway of war, or trace its effects to the remotest parts of our land, and you will find nothing but sorrow. Its bugle has called our brothers and friends from their peaceful homes to the hardships of the camp and to the horrors of the battle-field. With tearful eyes, parents, sisters and friends have watched and waited for them, and how often, alas! have received only their mangled or lifeless bodies. War always distressing, is peculiarly so when it is a civil war. When we see families divided and fighting against son, and son against father, friends estranged, and enmities against each other, and States arrayed in fearful deadly conflict, surely we must feel that our seed time is in tears. Again, consider the vastness of this war in order fully to measure the sorrow of our sowing. Whether you look at the number of men enlisted and the multitudes that have fallen by disease and the sword, on the field of battle; the immense expenditures for the army by sea and land, or the prostration of every interest at home, you must realize that in proportion to the greatness of the vastness, is the measure of the sorrow it is producing. By a railroad or a steamboat disaster, a handful or persons are made to suffer but by a war of years, multitudes and millions on our own, and multitudes even of distant lands are made to weep. Another element of the war which causes our tears to flow, is its *duration*. When first it arose on our horizon it seemed no bigger than a man's hand; and even while it grew larger and blacker, we heard on every hand predictions that in sixty or ninety days it would pass away. The past months instead of vanishing it grew larger and blacker still; and now years have measured its duration. How long it is yet to continue, none can tell. Each year, each month, every week, every day, every hour of its continuance, it opens up new fountains of sorrow; and gives reason for new anxieties and apprehension. This is truly a seed time of tears, when we think of the *immediate effects* of war. Where are we to look for these? Alas! my friends, where do we not see them. Go to the army as it is in camp, pass through the hospitals, and see how wards and tents have been filled by the exposure and hardships of the soldier's life even while preparing for his duty on the field of battle. Mark the demoralizing influences of these causes which especially prevail in the camp. Follow the army as it moves along its path of desolation, every sign of civilization disappears before its march, beautiful fields are laid waste, and beautiful homes a waste. At length the enemy appears, and every weapon of war which human skill can devise is made ready. The sound of battle shakes the solid earth, the smoke of battle darken the sky. During the hour of battle, the sublimity and excitement of the scene, as army is buried against army in deadly strife veiled from our eyes and agonies which are disclosed as the smoke lifts and the roar is stilled. Now we meet grim war face to face and learn the character of his fearful work. Those on the field, the dying and the wounded. When the dead are buried, the dying soothed, and the wounded cared for we begin to see the immediate effects of the deadly strife. Your son, my brother, that child's father, were taken from the mangled heap. If not our dear ones, each fallen hero was the object of gracious Providence,

[From the National Magazine.]

MISTS.

BY F. DRIVER.

When, o'er the smiling landscape spread,
The misty vapors rise,
And Nature's lovely face is veiled
Reluctant from our eyes:

E'en as we mourn the picture fled,
Uprising in his might,
The glowing sun the fog repels,
And, bathed in floods of light,

Again to our enraptured gaze
Each varying charm unfolds;
Whilst heaven-sent melody of birds
Entranced our senses holds.

Thus, when, to steadfast eye of Faith,
The mists of doubt and fear
Enshroud in dark obscurity,
The prospect bright and clear;

The Sun of Righteousness will shine,
With His all-powerful ray;
Will banish hence the shadowy gloom,
Till perfect reigns the day!

The Experience of an Army Surgeon.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The following letter from a young doctor, captured on the Baltimore train, gives some idea of his hardships, and of those females who have been allowed to act as spies and co-operate with the rebels in the Monumental City. The writer is a Massachusetts man, and relates what he saw with his own eyes and heard with his own ears and only too severely experienced in his own person."

"————, July 15, 1864.

"Here I am in this place on my way to Beaufort, as I wrote you I was ordered to. And a pretty on my way I have made of it, so far.

"I wrote you that I should probably leave the next day, but I found that no steamers were to leave there; and, finally, as the privateer Florida appeared off the coast, I was advised to come to this city and get passage from here. I began my journey, but as ill-luck would have it, took the train from Baltimore, which was stopped by the rebels. I was seized at once, being in uniform, and after some little delay, was started for Richmond. I managed, after going a short distance, to escape into the woods. I had not gone far, however, before I was again taken and brought back to my starting place.

"After several hours' detention I contrived to be sent under guard to see Major Gilmore, the leader of the band. On my representations, and through the influence of a lady on the train, I was at last paroled, and allowed to start for Baltimore. I hid in the woods, and then went back to see if I could save any of my effects. I found the shell of my trunk and the remains of my valise, but everything I owned in the world was gone. I have lost every cent I had; every particle of clothing I owned; my letters, pictures—in fact, every valuable keepsake I had; so that I was landed in this city with nothing but my toothbrush and five paper collars I picked off the ground. My watch I saved by throwing it into the bushes as I was marched along, and in the evening I went back and found it.

"I must be nearly a thousand dollars out of pocket, for I had over $250 in money, and I had taken up on my way North my trunk, which I always leave at some headquarters, and never take into the field, and in it were all my new clothing, all my boots, jewelry, &c. They robbed me down to my last five cent piece, and even took my railroad checks, with the remark, 'Well, I guess you had better pass in your checks.' One fellow came riding up with a nice new pair of riding boots I did own, and after congratulating me on his prize, which he said was worth over $300 in Richmond, he had the cool assurance to ask me if I had not a pair of spurs that won't fit them.

"The ladies on the train, most of whom were from Baltimore, were the most offensive of all the band. They kissed Major Gilmor, embraced the flag, took all the buttons off his coat, pointed out the various officers' baggage, encouraged them in plundering, and assisted in dividing the contents. I found one elderly lady with a lot of my private letters, and a daguerreotype, which she would not give up until she had been with me to Major Gilmor, to prove they were not official documents. It is rather a hard blow upon me, after all I have been through the past year, first, to have my horses burned up; then have all the heavy expenses entailed by my sickness; and now to lose all, and the little money I had saved. I am perfectly willing to serve Uncle Samuel, even for the little he gives us now, and exposed as we are in the army to being plundered all the time by our money-grasping Northern friends, but it becomes tough when exposed to two fires, front and rear.

"It was more abominable in my case, because, for the first time, my name, address and profession were on my trunk, so largely and plainly were they put on, they knew perfectly well whom they were robbing. It is the first time in my experience that a medical officer on either side (or certainly where we have been the captors) has been so abominably treated. I suppose I can do no less than exist through it all."

MACHINE FOR HEADING BOLTS.—A new patent has been issued from the U. S. Patent Office, which is described as follows:

This invention relates to a machine for heading bolts in which the bolts are held stationary by means of two jaws while their heads are exposed to the successive action of a series of heading dies striking the sides and the top of each head; these heading dies are adjustable to suit heads of different sizes, and they are operated by hinged spring dogs which are connected to a foot lever in such a manner that by stepping on the same the dogs are successively thrown in working position, causing two of the heading dies to act first on two opposite sides of the head, and the second pair afterwards; and, finally, the vertical die is set in motion and caused to act on the top of the head; and by these means all sides of the head and its top are smoothed without moving the bolt in the jaws. The foot lever connects with a guide lever, the position of which is determined by a cam groove in the circumference of a revolving drum, in such a manner that the foot lever is prevented from throwing the spring dogs in gear with the heading dies at the wrong point. Finally, the connection between the foot lever and hinged dog acting on the vertical heading die is made by means of a spring rod, and a yielding bolster is inserted between said dog and its connection with its lever.

THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* tells a story about one of the aldermen of that city who was drafted, but was averse to army service. It appears that the Common Council of Buffalo possesses the power to pardon convicts in the penitentiary. Some time since a noted scoundrel was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and upon this individual the "conscript father" fixed his attention. He visited the prisoner, and found him ready to go into the army as a substitute. The next thing was to get the rogue pardoned out. This was accomplished through the favor of the Board; but when the culprit was released he utterly declined to enter the service, and is now ready to undertake any little job of mischief that may present itself.

1864.

Official Edition.

The New Stamp Duties of 1864,
Imposed by Act of Congress, June 30, 1864.
ONLY OFFICIAL EDITION ISSUED.
PUBLISHED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF
All Storekeeper's Everywhere,
Merchants, Bankers, Brokers,
Lawyers, Conveyancers,
And the Public Generally.

This card is much larger and fuller than the one issued for the Stamp Duties, prior to this date.

The above is the title of a large and neat CARD convenient for reference, in every store, office or counting-house, and shows at a glance the amount of Stamp duty to be paid on every

Check, Draft,
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It is entirely different from the old Stamp Duties, and this card is copyrighted, and is the only correct and Official Edition published in the country to meet the wants of the community.

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THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864	$11,000,000
Annual Income, over	2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over	5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Isaac Jones, Geo. B. Wallace, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Baird, Wm. Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebert, Wm. W. Ward, H. E. Eyton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.
Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very super ex Wine; in store and for sale by
WILLIAM A. RICKETSON.

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green seal and Heidsieck Champagne, in store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

FOR SALE OR RENT

WELLSVILLE BUSINESS PROPERTY.—A new brick STOREHOUSE, now used as a Dry Goods Store, in the centre of business, is

OFFERED FOR SALE CHEAP.

The erection of the C. & P. R. R Co.'s machine shops in the town of Wellsville, bringing there large numbers of mechanics and others, has given an impetus to trade and makes this property worthy the attention of the capitalist, or of the merchant seeking an opening for a lucrative business.

Apply for particulars to S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) jy8

FOR SALE.—A good Business House, with Dwelling attached. Also, a Drug Store, doing good business; will be sold either separate or together. For further particulars, enquire at 118 Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy8:2awtf

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 800 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 330 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of
G. S. BATES.
June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my6:tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. RICHARD COULTER, consisting of 182 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenement Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. & KEAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my19

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and open, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable us to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,
je20:om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the following splendid first class steamers viz: Cleveland, Illinois, Northern Light, Iron City, Traveler, Meteor, Iron Side, Isaac La Belle and Pewaukie, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock, p. m., each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Michigan, on the following day at 4 o'clock, p. m., through the months of July and August making

GRAND EXCURSION TRIPS

to the many points of interest on the great inland Seas of America, which, for purity, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over 600 miles embraces six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lake Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Maries.

The many and extensive mines of Iron and Copper, unequaled by any in the world, with the newly discovered and inviting deposits of silver, Lead, Wad and Lonesceney, combined with its pure and fascinating climate render the Lake Superior trip one of far more than ordinary attraction to the Capitalist, the Student, the Pleasure Seeker or the Invalid.

The above named steamers are elegantly fitted up with large airy state rooms and saloons, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Fare, including berths and meals, about 2½ cents per mile. Time occupied in making the round trip from 8 to 10 days.

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THE BOUNTY OF $100,

DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in

FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.

CALL WITH DISCHARGE,

Or address

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

No. 135 FOURTH STREET,
jc29:tf PITTSBURGH.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, July 4, 1864.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Lebanon, Penna. Thursday, July 14th, 1864.
Reading, Penna. Friday, July 15th, 1864.
Harrisburg, Penna., Thursday, July 28th, 1864.
Allentown, Penna. Thursday, August 4th, 1864.
Williamsport, Penna. Thursday, August 11th, 1864.

Two hundred (200) Cavalry Horses at each place. These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.

For Road and Farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms: Cash in United States currency.

JAMES B. FRY,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
jy9:20t Cavalry Bureau.

CHANGE OF BASE.—

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with Connellsville Coal, Nut Coal or Slack Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke, or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal for iron-working purposes, is unsurpassed by any in use.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common Allegheny. 1864

$20,000 WORTH OF CHINA AND QUEENSWARE from the Greenpoint Pottery. We are compelled to sell this out as soon as possible. We are offering great quantities of this ware at half price. We obtained this out of a receiver, and we will sell at a sacrifice, wholesale and retail. Call soon, if you want bargains, at No. 48 Fourth street. jy19:1m

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.
ja20

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom.n	3:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:30 p m	Philadelp'a Ex.	11:50 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	12:50 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:30 a m
John's Accom'n	4:30 p m	John's Accom'n	10:00 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	9:55 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:05 p m
4th do	6:50 p m	4th do	6:50 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sundays) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	7:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:30 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Phila. "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	8:30 a m	Cin'ti "	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail	1:05 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:30 a m, 7:50 a m, 12:30 p m and 2:50 p m.

All Lawrenceville Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2 for r m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:05 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	8:50 a m
1st McKeesport	11:50 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 p m
2d	2:05 p m	2d	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Express	8:30 a. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	8:10 a. m.	Mail	8:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 p. m.	Cincin. Express	2:10 a. m.
	1:45 p. m.	do do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n			
Allegheny	8:50 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:40 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....18 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....68 Fourth street.
C. Holmbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Federal st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....122 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....133 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st.

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....77 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....84 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....164 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co.....72 Water street.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.149 First and 122 Second street
King & Peacock.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....126 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth sts.
A. Ball.....21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne.....75 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....83 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....54 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
E. L. Fahnestock & Co.6 & 8 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
S. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Bingham & Co.corner Liberty and Grant sts. Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Cary Magaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. H. Jones & Son.....121 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Richardson.....Second street.
Cook, Pettit & Co.corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
G. Ihmsen & Son.....132 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Dull & Co.....80 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....81 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union House.....Sharpsburg
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Harrisburg
Jones' House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.cor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....127 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....85 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Richardson, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....95 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Fenwick.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
J. McMaster & Gazzam.....56 Grant street.
H. J. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....95 Diamond street.
W. J. Ide & Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
E. Oppenheimer.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
Joan Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Nail Works.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pendleton Oil Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wigham & Anderson.....3 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....29 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
R. D. Brechin.....128 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRoliette.....51 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
W. S. Bryan.....Second, Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Buckeleben & Co.....Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....53 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
C. & A. Strouses.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....267 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
T. Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Mograw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....84 and 86 Third street.

Vitrel Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Son.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se23:6m Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-ly

S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe8:1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary Repairs will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Planners and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,
Thermometers and Barometers,
SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,
NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Pittsburgh.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those see who can, and read who will. The greatest relief and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my house, No. 51 Fifth street. DR. J. M. MOND, Practical Optician.
The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Magic Lanterns, Slides, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until MONDAY, July 25, at 10 o'clock, for 50,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undernamed Arsenals, viz:

20,000 sets at the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island,
20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa.
20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.
10,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the new pattern sets, to be seen at the Arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz.: *The shoulder belt* will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge box and cap pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces. The cartridge box is to be sewed with nine (9) and the cap pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *rifle oak leather, of mixed tanning, oak sumach and all hemlock.* The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above named Arsenals on or about the 20th inst.

It is to be distinctly understood that the Department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the steel before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the Arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for except such as are approved of upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 12th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal or Arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known, to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Bid'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	70½	—	" 5
50	Citizens	—	70½	—	" 4
50	Pittsburgh	—	89½	—	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	63½	—	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	64½	—	" 5
50	Iron City	—	60	—	" 4
50	M & M	—	—	—	$3.75
50	First National	110	—	—	—
50	Second National	110	—	—	—
50	Third National	110	—	—	—
50	Fourth National	110	—	—	$3.00
100	First National Ally	—	110	69½	" 4 P ct.
50	Manchester Saving	—	—	—	—
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	61	June	$6.00
50	Western	—	88½	May	2.50
50	Monongahela	84	52	"	$3.00
50	Eureka	50	84	"	$4.00
50	Pittsburgh	94	28½		$2 00
25	Allegheny	24	28¾		$4 00
25	People's	28	33½		—
50	Penna	—	—	—	—
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	28¼		4 P ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40	—		5 P ct.
50	Hand Street	—	50		5 P ct.
50	Mechanic Street	—	—		—
25	Birmingham	—	31¼		$1 50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	14	—	—
50	Penna. Central	—	71	—	—
100	Fort Wayne	—	112	—	—
100	Cleveland	—	107½	—	—
50	Connellsville	11	13	12½	—
50	do (interest)	11¼	17	—	—
50	Steubenville	13	15¼	14¼	—
50	Chartiers	—	8	—	—
25	Hempfield	—	—	—	—
50	Troy & Mansfield	62	70	60	—
24	Birmingham	—	—	40	—
50	Citizens	—	95	—	—
	LOAN.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	88½		$2 50
25	Allegheny	33	38		$1 00
25	Birmingham	—	31¼		5 P ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	—	27	—	—
	Artesco	—	—	—	—
10	North American	—	9	7½	—
10	Dalzell	—	6¾		7 P ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts	—	13	—	5 P ct.
50	Columbia	—	—	—	5 P ct.
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
60	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk	—	11½	—	—
50	Monga'a Naviga'n	—	48	—	$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 6's	—	—	81½	—
	do Scrip 6's	—	—	81	—
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	78¾	—
	do 5's	—	—	97	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—	—
	do 5's	—	70	—	—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	105	—	—
	do 2d mortg	95	—	—	—

FRIDAY, July 22—P. M.

Money may be reported as moderately plenty in this market, which can be had at reasonable rates on good paper. Our banks are able to discount for their regular customers as freely as needed. Holders of produce who purchased at the high prices of last week are of course anxious to keep possession until prices rally, and they are enabled to save themselves. This will make a pretty firm market for many days hence, and every slight advance in gold will be taken advantage of and a corresponding increase in prices will be demanded. The dead-lock applied by the banks of New York to all speculators has created a very close money market, and it is expected that there will soon be a serious break down in prices, which will be followed throughout the country. If the banks are sincere in their determination not to countenance any further the wild speculations of dealers in produce, they will have to go under for the lack of means. Already the New York markets are showing signs of weakness, and many holders are in the market to realize, preferring to lose in that way, rather than be shaved at the rate of three to four per cent. a month for money, which it is said is the ruling rate on produce paper in that city.

—Stocks in New York, says the *Tribune*, continue dull, and steadily decline, in the face of large railway receipts, and a reduced demand for money by stock houses. Confidence in speculations for an advance is very small, and buyers must now be ready to pay cash in full, as few brokers are to be found ready for an ordinary commission to make a contract, and furnish any amount of credit. Government bonds, in the absence of foreign orders, are barely sustained. Railway mortgages are steady, at full prices. Fancy coal shares are lower, and moderate amounts cannot be converted into cash except at great sacrifice. Railway shares attract little notice, and upon moderate sales are slowly receding. A good deal of Money has been advanced upon warehouse certificates, with policy of insurance by banks, which watch the price of Gold and the fluctuations of the Produce Exchange with great carefulness. Legal-Tenders are still scarce, and banks continue the policy of preparation for the coming 7-30s. The One-Year Certificates are readily taken for temporary investment, and it is argued, in some quarters, that as long as they sell at a price giving 13 ₰ cent. ₰ annum the 7-30's will be a failure. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the Certificates do not pay interest semi-annually, are not convertible into a gold-bearing 6 ₰ cent long bond, and cannot be had in sums less than $1,000. The 7-30s are intended for the people and to afford high interest for money now used in savings' banks at small interest, or kept in hoards idle. They will command a good deal of Money, keep interest high, and have a beneficial effect in checking all kinds of overtrading. If the predictions of croakers over the new plan are realized, Mr. Fessenden has still ample resources in the form of Long Bonds, which he can sell in open market at such rates as the public credit will command. No more new currency will be issued at present.

—The New York *Times* of Thursday, says: "The day has been an unusually dull one on the Street. The applications for financial aid from solvent borrowers at the banks and through the commission houses were very limited, and generally met at from 7@9 ₰ cent. per annum. Produce and merchandise paper, of the speculative order, was in bad repute, and where discounted at all, was mercilessly shaved. Money lenders evidently distrusted it, or rather that on which it was based—extraordinarily reckless adventures in breadstuffs, provisions, groceries, &c. The banks, apprehensive of breakers ahead, were resolutely contracting their loan and discount lines. The Clearing-house business of the banks is rapidly diminishing in volume—the day's exchanges having been narrowed to $85,462,795, as against the daily average of $77,681,239 last week, showing a falling off $14,221,488—a significant item."

—Thursday's New York Evening *Post* reports the loan market is working easier. There is a less urgent demand, but rates are fully 7 per cent. Commercial paper is wanted and firm at 7@12 per cent. Some of the leading brokers have had large amounts offered to them at 7 per cent.

The stock market opened dull and there was a general desire to realize, partly from the rumored peace propositions, and partly from the general suspense as to the movement of the Treasury. Governments are irregular. Tenforties are offered at 97, and coupons 6 sers of 1881 at 102½. Five-twenty coupons have advanced to 104, and certificates to 103½.

—The money market at Boston, says the *Transcript*, is still under considerable pressure, although not quite so close as it was last week. Very fair names submit to extra interest, and it is rather difficult to borrow on second class securities. Prime endorsed paper is more easily negotiated, but no transactions are reported below the regular rate charged by the banks. Stocks of most kinds are depressed, and the market is without much activity in the absence of the usual orders for speculative account.

—The Boston Bank statement compares as follows with the previous report:

	July 11.	July 18.	
Capital stock	$32,881,700	$32,881,700	No change
Loans and discounts	60,452,935	60,679,209	Dec. $273,726
Specie in bank	8,201,269	6,589,319	Dec. 64,300
Due from other banks	15,454,277	13,942,140	Dec. 1,402,467
Due to other banks	11,246,347	10,032,895	Dec. 1,203,452
Deposits	31,239,945	30,384,051	Dec. 678,894
Circulation	9,268,449	9,880,372	Dec. 46,077

—The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending July 18, and since Jan. 1:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
For the week	$3,606,387	$2,281,885	$7,879,923
Previously rep'ted	66,631 349	99,311,137	91,993,800
Since Jan 1	$69,718,327	$93,623,022	$102,183,720

—When we consider that the people of New York and other cities, says one of our exchanges, have nearly three hundred millions invested in mining companies, whose real property is beyond the jurisdiction of the courts, and that dozens of new corporations are being created every week, we think it our duty to warn the public of the dangers that follow investments in such doubtful enterprises.

Chicago Pig Iron Market.

There is a fair amount of activity in the market, with a very limited supply. Scotch Pig is scarce and quoted nominally at $100 ₰ ton. All other kinds are held very firm at present quotations, dealers confining their transactions almost entirely to their own customers and for cash only. We quote:

Scotch Pig, No 1	$90 00
Massillon, No. 1	80 00
Massillon, No. 2	75 00
Union Pig Iron, No. 1	80 00
Union Pig Iron, No. 2	77 50
Union Pig Iron, B No. 2	75 00
Lake Superior	80 00

Chicago Lead Market.

Lead and Shot—With continued scarcity in the supply, we note a further advance of $8 ₰ 100 lbs on Bar and Pig Lead, and of 75c ₰ bag on Shot. At present quotations the market rules very firm. We quote:

Bar Lead	$21 00@22 00
Pig Lead	20 00@21 00
Shots, bags 25 lbs	5 35@5 65
Buck Shot, 25 lbs	5 80@5 90

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales of the warehouses to-day amounted to 633 hhds, as follows: At the Pickett warehouse the offerings were from 50.00 to the lowest lugs to colored leaf sold at $4@6; and at $26@40 for fine leaf at the Ninth street warehouse ranged at from $20.00 to $28.25 for the bulk; 1 hhd at $40.-00 and 1 at $42.50. The sales at the Boone warehouse were from $9.25 to $39.75, and at the Louisville prices varied from $10.00 to $40.25, and 1 hhd badly damaged, wet, at $5.50, and 1 hhd of stems at $3.00.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, July 23, 1864. }

BUSINESS.—The market yesterday presented no new feature. There was a steady trade demand for the leading articles; prices generally were unchanged. The dull season always takes place in July—the present one will be no exception. The weather has changed for the better. We have what may be termed pleasant weather. Our rivers continue unusually low Business to the lower cities has been suspended for some time. We have to depend on the various railroads for our exports and imports. Among the sales we note the following, viz:

APPLES—The new crop is beginning to arrive slowly. Thus far the receipts have been of an inferior quality. We note sales of 35 bbls at 3,50@4,00 ₰ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market was inactive but prices were unchanged. Sales of 25 bush Apples at 10@10¼c; Peaches, sales of 40 bush at 19@20c ₰ lb.

CHEESE.—The market has ruled firm for some time. All parcels that were offered found ready purchasers at the late advance. Sales of 50 boxes of medium at 19c; 40 do choice at 20c ₰ lb.

GRAIN.—The market was firm for most descriptions. In most cases the demand was in advance of the supply, and sales of several hundred bushels were made for future delivery. Corn—Was inquired for and found ready purchasers. Sales 700 bu, shelled at $1 50 per bu. Wheat—The mills are disposed to take hold of all parcels of good quality that arrive at $2 70@2 75 for white, $2 10@2 20 for reds—Were ready of sale at previous prices. We note sales of 750 bushels at $1 05@1 06; sales 1,000 bush, to arrive, terms were withheld. Barley—Is out of season and was not inquired for. Rye—The last sale reported was at $1 60@1 65. Malt—Was firm at the previous advance, with sales at $1 90 per bushel.

OATS—Were dull, there being no demand and sales were made at $2 50@2 75 ₰ bush.

FEED—The market for some time past has been firm with a good demand for all descriptions; sales 2 car loads middlings at $2 50 ₰ cwt.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was moderate and prices were unchanged. The stock on hand is not large; buyers are generally asking for a concession, which holders are not willing to grant; hence we have but few sales to record at the following figures: Extra family, $11 00@11 25@11 50, the latter figures for choice; Interior flour met with but poor sale; prices were nominal.

BUTTER—The market was firm with a good demand. The receipts were limited; we note sales 10 tnns of Choice at 35c; other sales were made at 30c.

LARD—The market for both No. 1 and No. 2 laid oil was firm, with a fair decline. The former sold at $1 60, the latter $1 45 per gallon.

WHISKY—The market was fair with a good demand; prices were too unsettled to give a correct quotation.

DRIED BEEF—Was firm. Sales of 250 pieces at 20c.

BACON—The market was steady, with a good local demand for the various descriptions, with a fair market; we note the following: Shoulders 10,000 lbs, 15½c; some dealers hold out for 16c. Sides, Rough—Sales 4,000 lbs at 18@16½c. Plain Hams—Sales 2,500 lbs at 19c. Sugar Cured Hams—Sales 3,000 lbs at 26@27c; and 4,000 lbs do 25@26c. Plain Canvassed Hams were held as 22c.

GROCERIES—The market yesterday was firm, with a fair demand; as prices were unchanged we omit the figures in this issue.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, July 23, 1864. }

Business in the oil way is not very active. Buyers and sellers were apart in their views. The market being dull in New York, prevents operations here to any extent. The stock in this market is very limited, which tends to keep up the figures. The receipts by the Allegheny river since our last, amounted to 1134 barrels. Most of this was disposed of on arrival at about one cent per gallon decline. The low water between this point and Oil City, and the high price of freight, has operated as a check and prevented a number of parcels of oil from reaching this market. Two dollars per barrel freight, is pretty steep figures. Our latest reports from the oil region represent the market up there as very firm, with a good demand for export. Very extensive arrangements are in progress for conducting the oil business on a scale never yet attempted in this part of the country. The transactions that came under our notice were as follows:

Crude Oil—The demand yesterday was fair We note the following sales, viz: 250 bbls, peckages to be returned, at 42c; 200 do do at 43c; 100 bbls do at 43c; 190 and 108 bbls, delivered at the refinery outside the city, at 43c. We also note a sale of 97 bbls at 45c. This was made on time, which will account for the figures.

Refined Oil—We could not learn of a single sale. Buyers and sellers were wide apart in their views, there being a difference of at least five cents per gallon. We quote:

Residuum—Was in moderate demand at $6,50.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River,

	bbls.		bbls.
A R Davis	125	R Ashworth	260
Stuckler & Baxter	108	McKelvey & Miller	157
R D Cochran	218	Marshall & King	167
J Lindsay	180		
Total			1134

Imports Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Co, 224 bbls Refined, for New York.
Aladdin Co, 185 bbls Refined, for Philadelphia.
North American Co, 90 bbls Refined, do
J Gracie, 360 bbls Refined, for New York.

Wheat and Wool on the Michigan Central Railroad.

PARMA, July 18.

Very busy harvesting Wheat. All agree that they will have a large average, as to quantity and quality, and superior to past years.

The quantity of wool taken here is 104,000 pounds.

Mr. R. A. Aldridge took 75,000 lbs at an average of 83c. He sold to Allen Bennett, of Jackson, his entire purchase on Friday last at $1 per lb, being a profit of 17c ₰ lb, or $1,275. Mr. Bennett purchased as high as 90c, and Howard & Gillett took 29,000 lbs at an average of 88c, and sold on the 11th inst., to S. B. Irwin, of Albion, for 99c, a profit of 11c.

ALBION, July 18.—Wheat now harvesting, a full average as to quantity, and of superior quality.

The whole amount of Wool taken here is 161,-000 lbs. E. S. Noble took 50,000 lbs, at an average of 80c; at Homer, 20,000 lbs, at an average of 85c; at Allen's Prairie, 10,000 lbs, at an average of 80c in all, 80,000 lbs.

N. V. Irwin took here 70,000 lbs, at an average of 91c; at Concord 45,000 lbs, at an average of 88c; at Charlotte 30,000 lbs, average 83c; at Lansing, 165,000 lbs, average 86c; at Parma, 29,000 lbs, average 86c. In all, 279,000 lbs.

B. B. & W. H. Bidwell took here 40,000 lbs, average 97c.

Graves & Crittenden took 16,000 lbs at 83c.

All the above purchasers are now paying 95 @98c.

Toledo Market.

There was a good degree of animation in the grain market, and the sales on Change were quite liberal. There was a fair demand for Flour and prices advanced about 25c. No. 1 Red advanced 4@5c; No. 2 Red about 4c. Amber Mich 2@3c, with a moderately active market.

Corn is in limited supply, and the offerings are consequenly light. There is no change in price.

Oats were in fair request at 1c advance on the former sales.

FLOUR—Sales 175 bbls XX, red wheat, at $10 75; 200 bbls do do at $10 50; 100 bbls XX, red at $10 50; 900 bbls choice XX, from white wheat, at $11 25; 1,000 bbls do do at $11 47; 1,000 bbls do at $11 25.

WHEAT—Advancing; sales yesterday, after our report: 1,800 bush No 2 Red (D & M) at 227c; 3,800 bush No 2 White at 230c; 4,000 bush No 1 Red at 230c; 2,000 bush Amber Mich at 230c; 1,000 bush White Mich at 240c. Sales to-day—2,800 bush Amber Mich at 235c; 2,000 bush No 1 Red at 232c; 700 bush No 2 White at 235c; 1,074 bush No 1 White Kentucky at 242c; 350 bush No 1 White at 240c; 4,000 bush and 2,000 bush No 1 Red at 235c; 3,000 bush No 2 Red at 231c; 1,000 bush and 3,000 bush No 4 Red at 231c.

CORN—Market quiet, prices unchanged; sale 400 bush Mich corn at 136c.

OATS—In fair demand and advanced 1c; sales 1,400 bush, 400 bush, 400 bush and 500 bush all at 84c.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 23.

The pig iron market during the week has been firm, with a steady demand. Holders are not at all anxious to sell to any extent. The feeling among holders of metal is that prices will advance. We have seen letters from different owners to their agents in this city, instructing them to sell no more at the present figures. The sales during the week foot up to 3,162 tons.

All pig iron reports are based thus:

Sand pig iron, 2,288 lbs to the ton,	
Chill pig iron, 2,240 do do	
Blooms, 2,460 do do	

The feeling in the pig iron market has been buoyant throughout the week. Sales of the week embrace:

200 tons coal smelted from native ore, a low grade of metal at	50	4 months.
600 tons coal smelted Lake Superior Forge	63	cash.
400 tons a favorite brand, do	65	do.
300 do do do	65	90 days.
150 tons No. 3 red short anthracite forge	60	cash.
200 tons do mottled do	61	cash.
100 tons Neutral Gray Forge	65	90 days.
60 tons do white and mottled	60 50	60 days.
30 tons No. 1 and 2 foundry anthracite	70@72	cash.
100 tons Lake Superior charcoal	72 50	"
150 tons Hanging Rock hot blast charcoal	70	"
50 tons do Laney brand	75	"
200 tons Juniata gun iron	78	"

Daily Report of the Pig Iron Market.

SATURDAY, July 23, 1864.

The market was firm and buoyant. The sales were as follows:

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

300 tons L. S. Coal Smelted	$63 —cash.
225 tons L. S. Coal Smelted	65 —3mos
150 tons No. 3, Anthracite, Red Short	60 —cash.
100 tons No. 3, Anthracite, Neutral	65 —3mos
80 tons Anthracite, Nos. 1 and 2, Foundry	70 @72—cash.
60 tons Mottled and White	60 50 —cash.

HANGING ROCK.

57 tons H. Rock, Hot Blast..... 78 @80—4mos

BLOOMS.

34 tons No. 1 Juniata..... private terms

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

SATURDAY, July 23, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.	₰ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7¼
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7¼
1¼ to 1½, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	7¼
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ to ¾ inch	8
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by 1¼ to 3-16 inch	7¼
1¼ to 1½, by 1¼ and 3-16 inch	8
⅝ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
⅝ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½
HORSE SHOE.	
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	8½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¼ to 6 inch	8¼
1¾ and 2	8¾
1¼ and 1½	9
1 and 1¼	9¼
⅞ and down	10½
¾ inch	11½
⅝ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	₰ lb		₰ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7¼	⅛ and 9-16 inch	8
2⅛ to 2¾	7¼	⅝ to 7-16 inch	8¼
3 to 3½ inch	8	5-16 inch	8½
3¼ to 4 inch	7¾	¼ inch	8¾
⅞, ¾ and ⅞ inch	7¾	3-16 inch	11
OVAL IRON.			
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7¼	⅛ inch	8¼
⅞ and ¾ inch	8	⅜ inch	8½
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.			
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8	⅛ inch	8¾
⅞ and ⅞ inch	8½	⅜ inch	9
SHEET.			
No. 10 to 17			10
" 18 to 24			10¼
" 25 and 26			10½
" 27			10¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ₰ lb extra.

PLATES.	
3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9
Over 30 inches in width, ½ cent ₰ lb extra.	
Heads	9
Plow Slabs	8¼
" Wings	8¼

FLAT RAILS.	
Punched—counter sunk.	
1¼ to 2, by ½ to ¾ inch	8
1¼ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	8¼
1¼ by ½, 7-16 and ½ inch	8½
1¼ by ⅝ inch	9
PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	8¼
NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	12

NAILS.	₰ keg		₰ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 8	12½	2d Fine	10 37½
8d and 9d	8 37½	⅞ in. Lining	11 87½
6d and 7d	8 37½	Clinch	9 12½
4d and 5d	8 87½	Cut Spikes	8 37½
3d	9 37½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
10d	$9 13	1 inch	10 88
8d	8 88	1 inch	10 13
10d	8 63	1¼ inch	9 38
12d	8 63	1¼ inch	9 38
10d	8 63	1½ inch	8 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	9 63	6d	8 88
8d	9 38	8d	8 63
10d	9 13	10d	8 38
12d	9 13		
16d	9 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York. 5 per cent. discount for cash, par funds or N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 23.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have further advanced The present rates per box are:

I-C—10x14	$31 00
I-X—10x14	36 00
I-C—12x12	32 50
I-X—12x12	37 50
I-C—14x20	51 00
I-C—14x20	58 00

BLOCK TIN ₰ lb.

Block Tin	80c	Bar	85c
Zinc Sheets	35c	Spelter Slabs	20c

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 23, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at a further advance:

Braziers' ₰ lb, cash and time	70 @72c
Bar and Bolt, ₰ lb, cash	70 @72
Ingots, ₰ lb, cash	57
Copper Bottoms, 5 ₰ ct. off for cash.	
Brass Kettles, 5 ₰ ct. off for cash	85

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

JULY 23, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Ale barrels	$9 00	X Ale half barrels	$4 50
Porter do	9 00	Porter do	4 50
India do	11 00	India do	5 50
Porter do	9 00	Porter do	4 50

Three dollars in addition to the above will be charged for barrels and two dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

July 23, 1864.

The demand for leather was active, and prices have further advanced. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	50@—
Harness	46@48
Oak	50@52

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

July 23, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz:

Water, ₰ lb	9 cts.	Soda	10 cts.
Butter	10	Sugar	13
Boston	10		

Pittsburgh Hide Market.

JULY 23, 1864.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have advanced a shade. The following figures are up to last evening:

Green Hides	13½@14
Dry Flint Hides	25 @26

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—J Moorehead, 2 cars metal; J S Leggitt & Co, 141 bgs wheat; L Lindsay & Co, 99 bbls flour; J B Young, 1 car lumber; D Wallace, 170 bgs oats; Culp & S, 168 bgs S corn, 165 do oats; J Wood & Son, 6 cars metal; Jas B Gardner, 160 bbls flour; Miller & R, 100 bbls h wines; Singer N & Co, 46 bbls scrap steel, B F Vandevort, 5 bbls alcohol; J Y McLaughlin, 38 g hides; G W Hoffstot, 100 g hides.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—F Van Gorder, 1 cask bacon; G W Smith, 45 bbls whisky; Simpson & Knox, 277 sks oats; King & Pennock, 21 bales cotton; S Harbaugh, 27 sks wool; Asbury & Co, 100 bbls sand; J H Speer, 174 sks oats.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Moreland & Co., 25 bags oats; W P Logan, 52 bbls tar; Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron.

Chicago Highwine Market.

Received, 350 bbls; shipped, 12 bbls. The market during the week has ruled quiet and 1@2c lower. The following table shows the transactions:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN HIGHWINES DURING THE WEEK.

Date.	Bbls Sold.	Price.
July 13	650	$1 65 @1 65½
" 14	375	1 65
" 15	1,700	1 64 @1 65½
" 16	1,100	1 64 @1 65
" 18	1,500	1 61 @1 65
" 19	900	1 64½@1 65

There was a fair demand and the market rules steady. Sales were: 500 bbls city, in lots, at $1 65; 400 bbls at $1 64½.

Venango County Oil.

The stringency in the money market east ward has caused a decline of prices in New York—Crude at latest quotations ranging from 50c to 55c, delivered on the spot, with slight advance for delivery in August.

The stock at the wells is not in excess of the demand, and buyers do not seem to be backward, notwithstanding the falling off in prices eastward. We note sales on the Blood Farm at $14 per barrel, in bulk, a higher figure than we have heard of at the wells—the average prices being $12.50@$13, as to location.

The well mentioned in our last on the Ormsby farm, near Howe's Eddy, is flowing 20 barrels in 24 hours.—*Franklin Spectator, July 20.*

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Union* says: The river was falling slowly yesterday, with only thirty-two inches water in the canal by the mark in the evening. During the previous twenty-four hours, at the head of the Falls, it had receded an inch, and some three inches at Portland. The weather was rather pleasant in the morning, but after noon it became very warm again, the thermometer ranging as high as ninety-one in the shade.

Evansville is now an important shipping point, with the arrival and departure of eight or ten boats per day.

The Charmer has been purchased by the Cairo Packet Company, for a low water boat, for $40,000.

The Gen. Anderson has been taken to Paducah for repairs.

The Silver Spray is due from Cairo, with two hundred barrels of molasses for Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Union* says: The weather continues of the most sultry description. The writer occupies cool rooms, yet, in them, during daylight, with a breeze constantly passing through, the thermometer is between 80 and 91 degrees.

Business is agreeably dull on the wharf. There is no time we would rather see little doing on the river than during such weather as this. The river here is stationary. There are good ten feet of water in the channel hence to Cairo. To Keokuk there is four and a half feet, in the Illinois, three feet; and in the Missouri, five feet. It may be really that there is less than five feet in the Missouri, for we hear of a steamer grounding several times, and at last getting badly stuck in her efforts to reach St. Louis.

The Illinois is falling at Peoria and all the way to the mouth. The Mississippi is also falling.

We learn from the Nashville *Union* that the Cumberland is falling, with less than two feet on the shoals, and the Goody Friends, bound for Nashville, had stopped at Smithland, unable to get up the river an account of the low water.

Reports from above Davenport state that the water is falling at the rate of four inches every twenty-four hours at Davenport. It is decreasing rapidly, and the bars are beginning to show their unsightly forms as before.

The Saint Patrick is one of the Archer & Hart line, to ply regularly between this port and Duvall's Bluff. She is a handsome, low and narrow boat, about 260 feet long, and with 20-inch cylinders. She is fast, and has good passenger accommodations. Mr. Frisbee is in the office.

A passenger by the Pacific cars informs us that the War Eagle, bound for this port with a heavy cargo of hemp, tobacco, grain, etc., ran hard aground on a bar at the mouth of the Osage. On Monday the Iatan was lying alongside of her, and it was presumed a ferry boat would have to lighten her off. The Missouri was falling fast all the way down.

The steamer Yellowstone is about due here. She passed St. Joseph.

We have all along scouted the report that the Post Boy has been captured and burned on the Missouri by guerillas. Were such a fact, it would come in definite shape.

Mr. Wilcox, brother of the popular steamboat clerk, Jewett Wilcox, arrived on Tuesday and left yesterday for the East on a matter nearly connected with his future weal. He tells us the M. S. Mepham was greatly admired at Memphis, and made about the best run of the season from St. Louis and Cairo to that port. She arrived on Saturday at two o'clock in the afternoon. Government detained her Sunday, took off and put on one hundred head of cattle. She had the best kind of a trip for Duval's Bluff, and is expected back here next Monday.

The Ida Handy brought up from New Orleans the first supply of watermelons this season. We tasted them and found them delicious. The Ida Handy enabled us to get ahead of our vegetable market. This steamer put out her freight and moved away to some shady place in the vicinity of the city. Captain B. R. Pegram will wait his turn to load. It will come in about three weeks.

CINCINNATI.

The *Commercial* of Friday says:

The weather was clear and warm yesterday. At Pittsburgh last night, the river was 18 inches and stationary. Here the river is falling slowly. There is 2½ feet hence to Louisville, 3 feet in the canal, and 15 inches in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 3½ feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 25 inches in the Cumberland, and falling. There is 6 feet in the Kanawha, and falling.

Arrivals and departures—We have no arrivals to record outside of the daily packets.

The Cottage No. 2, for Pomeroy; Fannie Brandeis, for Louisville; and Jennie Hubbs and John Swasey for Memphis, were among the departures.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Jennie Brown will hereafter extend her trips to Maysville, leaving here every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday noon.

Capt. G. W. Ebert, of the Robert Burns, leaves for his home in Georgetown, Pa., to-morrow.

We understand that orders were received from Washington, yesterday, to stop issuing permits for all shipments to States in rebellion. This interferes materially with the Memphis trade.

The Jennie Hubbs is loading for Evansville and Cairo, and will give through receipts for New Orleans.

The *Gazette*, same date, says:

The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Caroline, Kate Robinson, Ontario, Prima Donna, Julia, Jennie Hubbs, Nightingale, Lewellin, Market Boy and J. D. Hinde.

The Jennie Hubbs and Nightingale are receiving for Ohio river and Cairo.

Mr. Carson has received orders from Washington to issue no permits for shipments to Memphis, Vicksburg and other points which have lately been accommodated with trade with the North.

There has been a rise of seven inches in the Big Sandy and Guyandotte rivers.

Gunboat No. 35 passed the wharf yesterday afternoon, with colors and signals flying.

The Nightingale made her appearance at the wharf yesterday afternoon, thoroughly repaired and repainted, with new tops to her chimneys. She is one of the best stern-wheel boats plying from this port.

The Cottage No. 2 will bring the cotton now on board the Volunteer, to be shipped by rail from this city to New York.

The Julia will to-day receive 100 tons of Commissary stores for Clarksville.

EVANSVILLE.

The Idaho passed down for Nashville. The *Journal* of Wednesday says:

The Clara Poe took a load of Government cattle. The Cottage had a full trip out. The Silver Spray passed up from Memphis with a barge in tow, and a good freight list.

NASHVILLE.

The *Dispatch* of Wednesday says:

The river continues to fall, with 20 inches of water on Harpeth Shoals The only business here now is on Government account. The Pioneer and Crossus are engaged in running down to the shoals and back again

CAIRO, July 19—9 P. M.—The following are the arrivals at this port for the last forty-eight hours: Perry, Memphis for St. Louis, 2 p. m.; Hillman, St. Louis to Memphis, 2 p. m.; Arthur, St. Louis to New Orleans, 6 p. m.; Miami, Evansville and return, 7 p. m.

River stationary. Weather hot. Business moderate. The Ferry had a crowd of passengers to Cairo—has 93 empty barrels for J. Temi; 26 empty barrels for S. Elmer, and 23 green hides for John Alkire. The Hillman, on a fair trip filled out here, with 20 tons of private freight and a crowd of passengers. The Arthur has a large number of cattle and a good trip. She adds every pound she can carry, and she will have no trouble in filling. Boats need not wait so long at St. Louis, as there is plenty of re-shipping freight here. The Kaskaskia arrived here to-night with forty tons to be re-stipped to New Orleans, and could find no boat to take it. The Miami had a full passenger but slight freight trip both ways.

WELDON & KELLY,

LEAD BURNERS,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

No. 98 Wood street, near Sixth.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES TH